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DRUGS IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

EXAMINING THE IMPACT ILLEGAL DRUGS HAVE ON EDUCATION IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM

OCTOBER 24, 1984

CHICAGO, IL

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DRUGS IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1984

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., at the State of Illinois Building, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL, Senator Paula Hawkins (subcommittee chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Hawkins.

Also present: Senator Percy.

OPENNING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HAWKINS

Senator HAWKINS. This hearing will come to order. Take your seats, please.

This hearing will come to order. I am Senator Paula Hawkins from Florida. I am chairman of the Senate Drug Abuse and Alcohol Abuse Subcommittee.

This is one of the continuing hearings we are having around the United States from coast to coast to obtain a record on exactly what is going on with education and children's use of illegal drugs.

I know of no person in the U.S. Senate who has been more sensitive to the issues that affect families and children and this insidious evil than my colleague, Chuck Percy, from this great State of Illinois.

Early on, we decided missing children are a big problem in the United States—over 1½ million children are missing each year—and I must say that Senator Percy was of great assistance to us in passing missing children legislation.

We now have that on the books, and it is working, thanks to Senator Percy.

When it comes to the question of illegal drugs, 90 percent of all illegal drugs used in this country come from outside the United States. Senator Percy was most helpful in helping pass the diplomacy against drug bill, which now links foreign aid to the eradication of illegal drugs coming from foreign nations.

I must say I believe this is a giant step we have taken in helping to curb the influx of illegal drugs that is corrupting our civilization here in the United States, crippling our education system so that our children cannot learn and cannot remember, causing unpreparedness of the military, causing violent crimes the likes of which we have never seen before in this country, and causing death.

We are here in Chicago to see the impact of illegal drugs on education. I have several panels in this hearing, and our first witness this morning will be Senator Percy.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES H. PERCY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator PERCY. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, and I very warmly welcome you to Chicago today as chairman of the Subcommittee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

I commend you and the subcommittee for your continuing, absolutely unrelenting, effort to raise public awareness to the problem of drug and alcohol abuse in this country, especially among our young people.

I am going to make my testimony short this morning because we have many fine witnesses and I want to maximize the time that we give to them, but my interest in the situation goes back many, many years with personal experience that I have had with young people.

I adopted a young man who is the only son of lifelong friends of ours, had him move into our guest home in Kenilworth, IL. He was on drugs. I drove him to work every morning, got him a job at Bell and Howell, brought him back at night.

I just saw the fight and struggle and despair caused in his life and his father and mother's life. And I hope that the influence I have had on him would be a lasting influence, and it has.

I dealt with many, many cases in industry that were desperate cases, and as a result of that industrial experience, I then worked in 1971 to author the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, and as the ranking Republican in 1973 of the Government Affairs Committee, pushed forward the reorganization of the Justice Department that led to the creation of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

We had as our Director of that Office under two administrations–he was the only one held over in the Carter administration—Peter Bensinger of Chicago, an absolutely outstanding man, who has given up his industrial life for full-time consultation with industry on drug abuse problems.

For 4 years he was a brilliant administrator, did a great job in that particular office.

In the past, you and I, Madam Chairman, have spoken many times about this problem. Last year with your leadership, we teamed up to pass legislation that limits U.S. assistance to countries that fail to cooperate in our efforts to cut off the flow of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs into this country.

We saw no reason at all in the world why we should be giving aid, assistance, being sympathetic with the problems of another country if they were not sympathetic with the problems of ours and if they did not stop the flow of drugs into our country, and that, I think, worked. That was an important achievement, and although the law is new, I understand that there are reports that we are beginning to see considerably improved conditions from these very same governments that we targeted.

This morning we are dealing with a different aspect of the problem. To me, it is an exciting part of the problem, because we are getting right down to the people directly affected and hearing from them. It comes close to home because it is the homes that exist right in my own State of Illinois and that are very similar to cases in other places.

As I have met with parents, with teachers, law enforcement officials, and with many students, I just happen to think that, once again, Illinois is leading the way to the private sector in many respects, cooperating with public officials and finding a way it can be a nationwide project, and I hope we will start to see some of the threads of that put together today.

I am deeply concerned about the effect of alcohol and drug abuse on the youth of this Nation. As a legislator, I hear constantly from parents who are concerned about their children, and I frequently hear from the young people themselves about the effects that this epidemic is having on their friends and classmates in school.

They write me, they tell me, they implore me, this is something that is really adversely dragging down the quality of life in our community. Some do not understand the tragic consequences until a friend dies of an overdose or falls victim to helpless addiction. It shocks them, and I can tell you, it shocks me too.

It shocked the Nation and the world when it happened in the Kennedy family, and certainly, that story can be amplified many, many times over. I have seen it happen right with an intimate, intimate close friend of our family.

It just—I have seen one case where it has been corrected. I have seen another where it cost the life of that young person who had so much to give for the rest of his life.

The cost of drugs and drug abuse are literally staggering. One recent estimate put the dollar cost in Illinois alone at $5 billion in just 1 year, and when you translate these figures back into lost productivity, broken dreams, wasted lives, and pure human suffering, it is just almost too much to bear.

This morning we will hear firsthand from young people who have seen the problem up close. I have already met with a number of young people, as I have said, in our North Shore communities particularly and downstate as well.

I know—I have not heard the testimony to be given this morning, but I know that these people, young people, will help us all better understand the problem and give us guidance as to how they feel we should deal with it. And I think we should listen attentively to them.

These young people and their parents who will testify later come from different communities in Illinois. That is as it should be. The problem of teenage abuse is not confined, as was the general impression first, to the inner cities, the so-called ghettos, or just the suburbs, the affluent, or to college towns. It is right down in farm communities as well, downstate, in industrial communities. It is throughout the State.

People used to think that if you settled in the right community, you would not have this kind of problem. Drug and alcohol abuse was something that happened somewhere else or to someone else's kids.

That is not true any longer at all. The problem is everywhere. There is nowhere to hide. Parents and children are finding they cannot run from it and they are beginning to turn around and thank heaven they are beginning to face the problem head on and use their intellect to realize we cannot let this happen to us, and they are beginning to face it right on their own home ground. And they have got a lot of cooperation from the enlightened people who are working with them.

A major change in public attitude has begun to take shape and no one in the United States, in my judgment, has done more to help turn that attitude around than you have, Madam chairman. Parents have discovered by organizing together they have a better chance to help their own kids.

School administrators are beginning to find out that by admitting there is a problem and working on it, they will get support instead of blame from the community. Church groups, police, health care agencies, and other groups have learned if they work together, their chances of success are much better.

Several months ago I met with another particularly impressive group of citizens in Deerfield. They told me about the problem—the program that they organized to raise awareness in the Deerfield area. It is working, and we will hear from them this morning.

Deerfield is not the only place this is happening. We have groups here this morning from Chicago, from Belleville, and Collinsville, and there are many others in operation around the State. This is a movement that offers great hope, and I as one Senator believe it deserves strong support.

So do many of our political and civic leaders here in Illinois. Certainly, our Governor gives his time and attention to this.

Our Lieutenant Governor, George Ryan, has been very important in this area, a real catalyst on the issue. He was instrumental in the establishment of a new department of the government of Illinois, the department of alcoholism and substance abuse, which opened its doors on the 1st of July this year. It is the only State to have a cabinet agency, to have a separate and distinct division for prevention and education.

The department also supports treatment, research, and dissemination of public information about alcoholism and drug abuse in Illinois. It serves as the State's controlled substances scheduling authority. It administers all State and Federal alcoholism and drug abuse in Illinois. It serves as the State's controlled substances scheduling authority. It administers all State and Federal alcoholism and drug abuse funding, including a portion of the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grants.

Twenty percent of it is dedicated to prevention efforts. We will hear this morning from several groups the department has funded for prevention work.

I would like also to point out that the interagency advisory board chaired by Lieutenant Governor Ryan helps the department provide comprehensive planning for alcoholism and drug abuse services to meet the widely varied needs of the people of Illinois from Chicago's inner city to the hill country of southern Illinois.

They are working to get the maximum benefit and returns from the public dollars available for work on prevention and treatment of our Nation's No. 1 health problem.

As you know, in my native State of Florida and in many other States around the country, job of Lieutenant Governor is not always the most exciting, but in this case, Lieutenant Governor Ryan has made, I think, one of the most significant contributions, and he will go down in the annals as one of the great Lieutenant Governors of this State, if only in this one area. He has worked in many areas.

This one area he has really excelled in, put the highest level of attention on it, focused attention on it, and you will hear directly from him on what he has accomplished, and I cannot praise and applaud too highly the work he has done in this field.

In my view the best way to deal with alcoholism and drug abuse is to prevent it from happening in the first place. Prevention is the key to ultimate victory.

In Illinois we are proud of the prevention work we are developing between State, Federal, and local resources. I am pleased we have a representative group here this morning. I am proud to welcome you, Madam Chairman, to Chicago, to the Prairie State, for this important hearing.

Certainly, I also would wish to say that your services as a valued member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have been of tremendous value to me. You are a powerful subcommittee chairman there, but you are active in every single area of our work, and I never cease to be amazed at your comprehension and the quick way you analyze a problem and the powerful way you put your position behind it.

Representing 50 percent of all the women U.S. Senators, you are a powerful 50 percent. The other 50 percent is also powerful too.

You are equivalent to many times your number in the impact you have. Your dedication to this field will make a lasting mark in the history of this terrible, dread problem in the United States of America.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you so much, Senator Percy. We ask you to come join us at the table now to ask questions of our second panel.

We thank you for your interest in, and awareness of, this problem.

Our second panel will provide an eyewitness account of the scope of the drug problem in the schools in Illinois.

We will call to the table now the students from Deerfield and Chicago to see firsthand the effects of the problem of illegal drug abuse.

We are pleased to have such fine looking kids with us today, and look forward to learning from you.

Steve, we will ask you to say a few words first, and then we will go down the row to each handsome young man and beautiful young lady so that each can have a statement for the record. Then we have some questions for you.

Steve, welcome.

STATEMENTS OF STUDENTS FROM DEERFIELD AND CHICAGO

STEVE. My name is Steve. I am an alcoholic and a drug addict. I started using at a real early age and I smoked my first drug when I was 6 years old.

And I progressed real fast. When I was maybe 11, 12 years old, I was a constant drinker. I drank every day in school. I had a real tough time in school. I did not get nothing done. I did not learn nothing. I was there.

Through high school, freshman, sophomore, part of junior year I don't remember, because I was always on drugs or drinking, and I drank in school, before school, and after school, because I always thought that was the thing to do. You know, that was how my life evolved, was drinking and drugging.

You know, that is how I always thought life was supposed to be, because my mind was so messed up from drugs.

I found help through some self-help programs, and after a long time my life was going down the drain, and I found help through the self-help programs, and it took me a long time, took a lot of treatment centers because I didn't want it, you know, and I realized where my life was going after a long time and after a long time of killing myself, I found the help and this time I have made it. I am alive.

Thank you.

Senator HAWKINS. We are glad you are here with us today because you help other kids find out that you do not have to have alcohol and drugs to help you get through life. Life can be beautiful without it. We will have some questions for you later.

Jo Anne.

JO ANNE. Hello, I am Jo Anne. My story is very different from Steve's because I am straight. I have always been straight, but we are both trying to do the same thing. We are trying to make people aware that you do not have to do drugs and you do not have to drink to have fun.

The pressure is all around us. I have the pressure. I am an average kid. But you can look at somebody else like me, a boy or a girl, and you can think that they are wonderful and they are great and they get good grades and they are really involved in school, but they are on drugs. You would never know it, but they are on drugs and they are drinking, and it hurts me to see my classmates do this, because they are not aware of what damage they are doing to their bodies.

And I think if their parents knew too, if they were aware about it, and if children from elementary schools knew about it, then I do not think the drug problem would be nearly as bad as it is, and there definitely is a problem.

Senator HAWKINS. Chris, just pull that mike right up to you.

CHRIS. I am Chris, and like Steve, I am a drug addict and an alcholic and I started drinking when I was a small kid.

Senator HAWKINS. How old?

CHRIS. About 9, 8, something like that. I really don't remember. I remember I was in the fourth grade, and I liked the feeling that it gave me. I liked being intoxicated and it just progressed until the sixth grade.

I was drinking on the weekends with my friends, and one day they got me high and I started getting high a lot after that. I had a real bad attitude. I had a totally negative attitude toward school and authority, toward my parents. And my schoolwork went down. I have always had a problem with school, but it got really bad and I really didn't—I started really getting involved in drugs and alcohol in the eighth grade and through freshman year and through sophomore year.

I didn't care about school. I really didn't care about anything except getting high.

And at the end of sophomore year, I noticed that life really wasn't going any place, that I was really existing and not living.

So I got on the ball, I guess, and got my parents really to put me into treatment to get something going for me so I could get help. They put me into treatment 19 months ago and my life has completely changed, and I have been straight for 19 months, and I can tell you that I am happier now than I have ever been.

Thank you.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you, Chris. I am glad you are with us today. It sounds close, almost 2 years.

CHRIS. Almost.

Senator HAWKINS. That is great.

GERSHON. My name is Gershon Jackson. I am 16 years of age. I am a junior at the Wendell Phillips High School. I presently hold a position on the board of directors of the National Leadership Congress of Chicago.

Senator HAWKINS. Put the mike right up to your mouth, please. It is not working too well. We want to hear every word you say.

GERSHON. As I said before, I presently hold a position on the board of directors of the Youth Leadership Congress of Chicago, and I was chosen as the outstanding leader this past summer of the substance abuse leadership conference.

Right now, I would like to comment on a few things that I think helped me to help others who have drug and alcohol problems.

At this time I would like to tell you some of the things that go on in the black communities. Drugs such as marijuana and cocaine are the most commonly used.

My goal this past summer was to find out how I could slow down the use of drugs, not only in my community, but in all of the housing projects of Chicago.

In going to the substance abuse camp, I learned valuable information. I learned that negative peer pressure can be a major reason of not only drug abuse but alcohol abuse also.

At Wendell Phillips I hold many positions. In my 3 years at Phillips, I have seen many changes and improvements, but the use of drugs is a constant reminder of why Phillips High School has the No. 1 dropout rate in the city of Chicago, as well as having the most widespread drug and alcohol use among the student population.

In closing, I feel that I have benefited dearly in going to the Youth Leadership Congress, and now I can pass on valuable information to others so they can become leaders also.

Thank you.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you. We appreciate that.

MICHAEL. Good morning, my name is Michael Cherry, and I am currently president of the Youth Leadership Conference of Chicago, which deals with the prevention of alcoholism and substance abuse.

I am in my last year at Hyde Park Academy, and I would like to take the time out also to tell you some of the things that happen in our schools and community as well as our Nation concerning substance abuse.

Now, as I said before, I attend Hyde Park Career Academy, and I have been attending Hyde Park Career Academy since my freshman year, and in my freshman year there was a rule, which I abided by, which was no drugs in school. But it was like I was the only person that knew that this rule existed.

And when I walked into the washrooms of Hyde Park Academy I saw a big cloud. It looked like someone had set fire to the garbage can in the washroom—but the odor of marijuana.

And one of the things that happens in the community is that as I walk past the liquor stores and the bars in my community, someone is reaching their hand out for a quarter or a dime.

I would much rather help this person by teaching him what substance abuse does to you instead of helping him to buy a drink by giving him a dime or a quarter.

And the Youth Leadership Congress of Chicago has provided the structure whereby I can take the education about alcoholism or substance abuse back into my community—and that is exactly what I do.

OK. The Youth Leadership Congress of Chicago uses positive peer pressure to reverse negative peer pressure, which reverses alcoholism and substance abuse.

They teach you about alcoholism and substance abuse, to reverse the substance abuse pattern. And the Youth Leadership Congress of Chicago sensitizes and educates youth about alcoholism and substance abuse so that we will be more apt to learn what we are doing before we do it, and they say, "Think before you drink."

Thank you.

Senator HAWKINS. Steve, you say you drank before school, during school, after school, and started at sixth grade or age 6?

STEVE. Age 6.

Senator HAWKINS. Where did you obtain the alcohol?

STEVE. At age 6?

Senator HAWKINS. Yes.

STEVE. First it was from a babysitter and then I met friends.

Senator HAWKINS. Did she bring it with her to babysit you?

STEVE. Yes.

Senator HAWKINS. Your parents did not know that?

STEVE. No, they didn't.

Senator HAWKINS. And you did not tell them?

STEVE. No, I did not.

Senator HAWKINS. Why? At age 6, why didn't you tell them?

STEVE. It didn't seem wrong to me. You know, I saw my babysitter doing it and I figure he was my, you know, so-called role model, and I figured if he was doing it, it was all right for me.

Senator HAWKINS. How old was he?

STEVE. 18, 20.

Senator HAWKINS. A friend of the family?

STEVE. He was.

Senator PERCY. Did he bring his own booze or did he drink your parents'?

STEVE. It was a long time ago, but if I can remember rightly, he did both.

Senator HAWKINS. Did you pass from one grade to another? The teachers promoted you?

STEVE. No; I went through school fine until up to eighth grade, because my drug problem wasn't as bad, until I entered high school.

When I entered high school, I found out where the drugs were, where the parties were, where I could get it easier, and what I did was I just went all out through high school.

Senator HAWKINS. So you did not finish high school?

STEVE. My freshman year I got 2 credits out of 13 because I didn't care. You know, I think I passed gym and study hall or something.

Senator HAWKINS. And recess.

STEVE. Yes, and I—my senior year I went back for the full year and I was sober my full year and I got my full credits, which is something I have never done before. I didn't have enough to graduate because I messed up so many years, so I am going through a GED program right now to get my diploma.

Senator HAWKINS. We really congratulate you.

Did you ever talk to your parents about this problem, say when you were about 10 or 11?

STEVE. No, I did not. I didn't approach them until one day I came into the room, and they were watching TV with my whole family and friends were there, and I fell down the family room steps and told them I was going to kill myself, and I woke up a couple of days later in treatment.

That's when it started. I didn't want it. You know, I had no idea I asked for help.

Senator HAWKINS. You did not know, you just collapsed on the family room floor and said you were going to kill yourself and your mother and father put you in a program or put you in the hospital? What happened?

STEVE. They put me in a treatment center and I stayed there for 13 weeks, and I still didn't want it. They put me into a halfway house, which is halfway into the world and halfway out, and I learned, and I learned how to live again.

It is like I was reborn.

Senator HAWKINS. How old were you then?

STEVE. When I first went in, I was 14, and I finally gave up everything when I was 16, 17. Took me a long time.

Senator HAWKINS. What would you tell kids that may be watching you on television; what advice would you give these kids that may be tempted at age 6, 7 or 8 to touch alcohol or drugs?

STEVE. I would tell them to say no, talk to their parents, talk to teachers, talk to counselors. You have just got to say no.

I didn't say no, and I wish I would have been told to say no.

Senator HAWKINS. Do you think your parents knew enough about the symptoms of a kid on drugs that they should have noticed earlier?

STEVE. They should have, but they had denial. You know, they couldn't accept their son was doing drugs. I guess it was uncommon, you know, they weren't expecting it, and I hid it pretty well for a long time.

Senator HAWKINS. Until your grades went to pot.

STEVE. They mentioned things all the time about that, and I always told them I would improve and they always thought I would improve, you know, and then I started not going to school at all, and then they started thinking there was a problem, and I went to counseling and it still didn't work.

Senator HAWKINS. Is there a drug counselor at your high school?

STEVE. No, I went to a counselor out of high school. I went to a counselor in high school too.

Senator HAWKINS. Nobody was able to help you?

STEVE. I didn't want to accept help.

Senator HAWKINS. You had to help yourself.

STEVE. That is right.

Senator HAWKINS. We are very proud you made that decision. Do you have a lifetime commitment to being drug free and alcohol free?

STEVE. Yes.

Senator HAWKINS. We are truly proud of you.

Senator.

Senator PERCY. Just briefly.

First, I would like to commend each of you for being here. It is not the easiest thing to talk about, and I would like to prepare a letter that Senator Hawkins and I would both send to each one of you that you can keep in your scrapbook commending you for what you have done for the people of your country, of your particular ages, and the respect that we have in the U.S. Senate for your presence today.

Could we just run down the table and just a one-word answer, if you had to pick a figure what percentage of students are on drugs, that is, alcohol or drugs, from marijuana to hard drugs?

What percentage of the student body is on drugs at this particular time? Steve.

STEVE. I would say 55.

Senator PERCY. Jo Anne.

JO ANNE. I would say it is close to about 90 percent.

Senator PERCY. Chris.

CHRIS. I would say around 90 percent.

Senator PERCY. Ninety percent.

Gershon.

GERSHON. I would say close to 85 percent.

Senator PERCY. How much?

GERSHON. Close to 85 percent.

Senator PERCY. Eight-five percent.

Michael.

MICHAEL. Eighty-five to ninety percent.

Senator PERCY. Of all of those, taking those that are affected, how many of them do you think have parents who are aware that they are drug abusers?

What percentage of those parents are aware of it?

JO ANNE. They probably hide it, and if they do, they don't approach the parents, but the parents are very naive. They know they are going to parties and they probably deny that there is anything there or that their child could get involved.

STEVE. I think it is a pretty high percentage because when I was partying, I had a lot of friends whose parents would actually buy the liquor for them, so I think it is pretty high.

Senator PERCY. These were drinking at illegal ages.

STEVE. Yes.

Senator PERCY. Now, all of them would be illegal under the 21 age now, which I vigorously fought for, which our Governor did, our Lieutenant Governor did, and so forth.

Let us go right on down.

Chris.

CHRIS. A lot of parents, I know my parents were in denial They didn't want to look at it, because it was really too painful for them really to look at straight on, and I know when I go to some meetings and stuff where parents are there, if I do a talk in front of parents, sometimes I see people, parents denying that their kids could possibly be drinking or using drugs.

And it takes a while. It is hard for—I don't even know how to break the denial. I think if kids, if teenagers have a drug problem that they wanted to help themselves, I think maybe just going to the parents and asking for the help.

Senator PERCY. Gershon, I had a student tell me one time, you know, when I asked them about their parents' attitude. He said, "I was on marijuana at the time. Later I stepped on up, but I thought it was rather ridiculous and cynical for my father to stand there with his third martini telling me not to smoke pot."

Do you have that sort of a feeling, that the parents' abuse sometimes and excesses make it a little difficult for them to moralize to the students and their children?

Mr. GERSHON. In many cases that is exactly the case, whereas a lot of young adults or teenagers, they feel as if, if they are neglected, a good example, and their parents use alcohol or drugs, then they feel, well, hey, I can use it too. I mean, they don't care about me.

Well, you know, that is one example, but in my case, I don't use drugs or I don't use alcohol at all and my parents know that, but I do have friends who do use drugs and alcohol, and it is kind of hard, you know, being a young man and growing up in the growing stages whereas you have to say, "No, I am sorry, I do not do this or use that." You know, it is hard sometimes.

But as you grow older and your friends say, "Hey, that is just not Gershon," or, "That is just not Mike," or, "That is just not so and so."

So I mean, that is just really tough, and I think it is tougher on the person, on the human being, or the young men who want it than it is the parents.

Senator PERCY. Michael, anything to add?

MICHAEL. Yes, I would like to just say that as far as the percentage of parents that know that their kids are doing it, I really do think it is a high percentage of parents that know, but they just

don't want to face the fact that, hey, my son or daughter is becoming a drug addict, or my son or daughter is becoming a dope addict.

And when you think about it, OK, we are the future. The youth are the future. And if we see nothing but alcoholics, pushers and druggers, that is what we will turn out to be.

Thank you.

Senator PERCY. In this question you are given three choices.

Does television have an effect one way or another on drug abuse among young people? Give me the word, it has a lot of effect, it has some effect, very little effect.

MICHAEL. It has some effect.

GERSHON. Well, can I use a word of my own? It has a very big effect.

Senator PERCY. A lot of effect.

Chris.

CHRIS. I think it has a big effect too.

Senator PERCY. All right.

JO ANNE. I think it has a lot of effect.

STEVE. I think it has a lot of effect.

Senator PERCY. Well, we will certainly turn this over to the Committee on Commerce that has something to do with television and at least let them know what your answers are.

That is the first time I have put that question to a group.

Finally, of those people that—well, I would like two questions.

First, are drugs available essentially from outsiders who come into the school and sell and push them or can you get it from other fellow students who themselves are pushing in order to pay for their own drug addiction or habit?

STEVE. I never bought drugs from people that is not in the school.

Senator PERCY. There are fellow students you can get it from?

STEVE. Fellow students.

JO ANNE. I have never been on drugs or alcohol, but I know that it is fellow students. They probably get it from flow students too.

CHRIS. It is pretty much just fellow students.

GERSHON. I would have to say both. As far as at Wendell Phillips High School because there are people—I mean, being that it is a closed campus type of school where you cannot go outside, you know, for your lunch break or anything of that nature, but there are people who sneak in, so to speak, and people who are selling them inside, you know, who just——

Senator PERCY. Michael.

MICHAEL. Definitely both.

Senator PERCY. Both.

MICHAEL. Yes.

Senator PERCY. All right.

So at least once again, we focus on the fact that parents have a terrific influence, and it has to be stored and is probably stored right in the house if they are pushers, and it is there, and it ought to be discovered and if it is discovered, something ought to be done about it.

Finally, which contact is the most effective do you think, once they discover it, in really correcting the problem and having you go straight or go clean?

Is it the parent? Is it a school official, teacher, administrator? Is it a Sunday school or church authority, minister, priest, rabbi, or is it a law enforcement official, or is it a social worker?

If you can break them down into that, who is the most effective today in your judgment in seeking out the students who are on drugs and finding a way to correct the problem?

Anyone just volunteer. If there is only one of you who could answer that, go ahead.

GERSHON. I would have to say a social worker.

MICHAEL. Social worker.

Senator HAWKINS. Is there one in your school, if I may interrupt? Do you have one counselor for your whole school or one for the county or how does it work here in Chicago?

GERSHON. Like, for example, for the freshmen and sophomores they have one counselor. For the junior they have a counselor, and for the seniors they have a counselor.

Senator HAWKINS. How many kids are there in your school?

GERSHON. A little bit under 2,000. At one point it used to be over 2,000 people and so the enforcement, they got have strict—the school officials got very, very touch, and now they have just eliminated most people.

Senator HAWKINS. We passed a law that doubles the penalties for selling drugs on a campus or within a 1,000 feet of a campus last year, and if this happens you kids that are straight ought to contact us and tell us about it.

I mean, you don't even have to call the police. You can call my office and I will take care of it, you know, if you want protection. It is the law. Whether it is a student, whether it is a friend, or whether it is a pusher on your campus, a 1,000 feet is a long way away.

We want them off the campus. That is why we passed that law.

I also think we need more counselors, from what I am hearing, from the ratio of students per counselor. They do not have much time to spend with you—what I call quality time. Excuse me for interrupting.

Michael.

MICHAEL. I just wanted to say the person that would have the biggest effect above someone stopping taking drugs would be your loved ones, period. It doesn't necessarily have to be a family member, doesn't necessarily have to be a counselor or school official. Your loved ones, period, I think have the biggest effect.

JO ANNE. I agree with Michael that the people that you love the most have the biggest effect on you, but in general, I think that also the social workers, they should be able to stop people at the school.

I mean, they are supposed to help the students, but there are not enough of them or maybe they are aware of it, but they are not doing whatever they are supposed to be doing.

STEVE. I agree it is the loved ones, but with the most effect it had on me was the police officer who talked to me.

Senator HAWKINS. We have a lot in the record around the country about the kids who never stop until the police stop them. Then they understand through the affection and caring shown them as individuals. The big difference that can make.

If you have to face prison or if you have to face rehabilitation, you choose rehabilitation every time. And we want to make sure that it sticks.

I want to tell you that you all are outstanding young people.

We thank you for coming and I would like you to get a copy of this document. It says "Get Involved." I tore it out of a magazine flying here last night.

"Get involved with drugs before your children do." That is what I have heard your message is to me, that the parents ought to know something about this problem. This information is paid for by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, which comes under my jurisdiction as the chairman of the Subcommittee for Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

It states in here that over 35 million kids in the United States today are on drugs, and if you say 90 to 95 percent of your student bodies are on drugs, who are going to be the leaders? We would have to rehabilitate the entire population of your school to see a leader emerge from this group who could govern you or provide positive peer pressure. Right here in this ad it says, you can get a lot more ideas from the booklet, "Parents: What you can do about Drug Abuse."

To get this booklet, write: Get Involved, P.O. Box 1706, Rockville, MD 20850 is the Zip.

I think maybe you kids ought to write for the books. They are free—and distribute them to your parents. Maybe that is one way of starting at the top and letting parents understand the signals, the symptoms, so we can at least do something by the time you are 8 or 9 years old.

People are shocked around the United States when I tell them that we have been educating kids about drugs in high school when they have been on them since elementary school.

A lot of our associates in the Senate do not believe that. But I want to tell you that every State, every city is exactly alike. It does not matter whether it is a rural State or farm State, like Senator Percy said. And it is important that you have good role models.

I believe one thing we have learned here is that television has a big impact in depicting situations we observe where alcohol is glamorized. I just visited a country where they prohibit alcohol advertising of any kind, including beer, on the networks in their country.

That is a great step, they said, in rehabilitating their kids because it looks so alluring in a lot of the television shows you see when you are at home during the daytime.

You have a great role model here in Senator Percy. I do not know how many of you know that he worked his way through college and got a degree. I mean, he is just as average as apple pie in this country, but did not do anything that would deter him from his goal, that of success, and maybe we have to teach success again and provide some goal orientation for young people.

Pressure is not any harder on you guys than it was on the Senator, who had to join the military at a very young age and distinguish himself by coming out of that war being an officer and then going to work again and becoming at the age of 26 I believe, the chairman of the board of Bell and Howell.

Now, you know, think about that, 26 years old. How many kids could do that today unless they have a goal when they start school?

So we do have role models among you here. We may not disseminate good information. Bad news sells, good news does not sell, so you do not see good news on TV, you do not see good news in the paper. It just doesn't sell.

The good news is that you kids see the problem, have corrected your problem, and are reaching out to others, saying, "Come on in, there is room for everybody."

Obviously, we need to do a lot of work here if drug use is up to 85, 90 percent. I think sometimes it's actually a lot more than we really know.

We thank all of you for coming here today and we have learned a great deal from your experience.

Thank you so much.

The third panel we will call today, Hon. George Ryan, who is Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.

I have met with the Lieutenant Governor and discussed these problems. This man has consistently and diligently worked on behalf of the youth of Illinois.

Here is another role model here that I want young people to watch.

We are honored to have you with us today, Mr. Lieutenant Governor, and we look forward to your statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE RYAN, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you very much, Senator Hawkins and Senator Percy, for the opportunity to address what I consider——

Senator HAWKINS. Would you pull the microphone closer, please.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you very much, Senator Hawkins and Senator Percy, and you are right. You were kind enough to hear my testimony in Washington several months ago.

I salute you for your untiring efforts in what I consider to be the most serious problem that we have in the United States today.

It is certainly a pleasure and an honor to have this opportunity to share some of my perspectives of what I consider to be the most pressing and tragic issues that we have in the United States.

I am speaking, of course, about drug and alcohol abuse. The incidence of substance abuse, especially among our young people, is absolutely unacceptable.

We can no longer afford to pretend that the problem does not exist. As you heard here today, from these young people, it is a parent that says, "Not my child."

It is the school community that says, "We do not have the problem," and it is the community leaders and the politicians that say, "It is not in our community."

We can no longer afford to pretend that the problem does not exist because the costs are simply too high.

Every hour one of our children dies as a direct result of alcohol or some other drug abuse. In Illinois alone, hundreds of thousands are physically or mentally impaired by substance abuse, which represents the State's largest disability.

Some 800,000 people are disabled in our State as a result of drug and alcohol abuse.

In addition, the cost of drug and alcohol abuse to the Illinois economy is in the millions and while we can quantify some of the costs of substance abuse, other price tags simply cannot be determined.

Yes, tax dollars must be directed for law enforcement treatment related to drug and alcohol abuse and our industrial losses, we will reduce worker productivity, absenteeism, on-the-job accidents, and certainly substance abuse inflates the cost of health care insurance and consumer goods.

The other very real cost of substance abuse absolutely cannot be determined. What is the cost of the pain and guilt inflicted on an abused child because of drugs and alcohol?

And we have measured the affects on family, friends, and loved ones. And how do we quantify the impact of the loss of self-respect and emotional health substance abuse victims suffer?

Of course, the answer to these questions simply are that we cannot.

Realizing the many consequences of substance abuse, I have been grateful for the chance to be involved in this issue area.

The primary emphasis I think we should be placing on our approach to this problem is prevention.

Certainly, we need to recognize the importance of having strong law enforcement treatment components in our battle against drugs and alcohol, but I am convinced that one of our truly most effective weapons will be the use of prevention programs.

We have got to keep the abuse from beginning in the first place. I am involved in several efforts related to substance abuse. In all of them I am placing my priority on prevention strategies.

For example, just this summer, we announced the formation of our STOP Substance Abuse Program.

STOP stands for, "Sports Teams Organized for the Prevention of Substance Abuse," a not-for-profit corporation set up between the Chicago Bears and my office.

We are arranging for the athletes and professional sports teams of Chicago to talk to youth groups and community gatherings about drug and alcohol abuse prevention. Our reasoning behind this is that most young people look up to the players as role models and are more likely to listen to them.

It has been proven as we have gone in our attempts earlier with professional athletes, they absolutely can get the attention of young people. The athletes, they can get their attention, and they can get their parents to start thinking and talking about educating themselves about drug or alcohol abuse.

In other words, the pros tend to be the heroes and role models for the use of others. They can draw the attention to the substance abuse problem and generate the enthusiasm for prevention programs, and I am pleased that STOP enjoys the support of all the professional teams in Chicago, the next to be world champion Chicago Bears, the almost world champion Chicago Cubs, and certainly, the world champion Chicago Sting along with the White Sox, the Blackhawks, and the Bulls.

The players have committed themselves to using their positive influence to get people to start thinking about prevention efforts.

In addition, Governor Thompson appointed me to the chairmanship of the interagency advisory board for the State department of alcoholism and substance abuse or DASA.

This Illinois agency just became effective this July and represents the consolidation of a couple of different former State programs, and we had competition among the drug treatment people and the alcohol treatment people, and the competition for the dollars was intense.

Through our new department we are going to bring these together in a unified voice which will ddress the problem of alcohol and drug abuse, and have more effective us, I think, of our tax dollars.

These two problem areas will no longer be competing with one another in a quest for State money and public awareness.

The task of the advisory board will be to make recommendations on policies to be pursued by DASA. While we will be addressing various aspects of substance abuse, in my role as chairman, I will certainly be promoting the preventative perspective of the department's activities.

The final area of involvement for me will allow me to acquire national perspectives in the substance abuse programs, and that is through the National Lieutenant Governors Conference on Substance Abuse. I am now in my second year as chairman of the task force, one of our major undertakings being a survey of all of the States' prevention efforts, and while we found that overall there is quite an impressive number of these programs, they have really not been networking very effectively.

There have been very limited communications with one another, which, of course, limits the exchange of ideas and approaches. It is the intention of the Lieutenant Governors task force to correct that, not only through the directory that we are compiling, but also through the very presence of a number of Lieutenant Governors across the country.

I am confident that the Nation's Lieutenant Governors will serve as a vital link in the prevention chain. Certainly, we can bring visibility and credibility to prevention activities as well as, I think, serve as independent government links between parents and community volunteers and professionals.

One outcome of the directory survey was that it underscored the leading role that Illinois plays in the Nation's prevention program.

We have a very progressive prevention strategy in our State, and the reason for that is the powerful grassroots involvement that we enjoy in Illinois.

We have thousands of youths, parents, schools, and law officials as well as other concerned community members that are banding together for prevention of substance abuse.

For example, here in Illinois we have the Deerfield Citizens for Drug Awareness, which is a model parents group, part of a larger organization called the Illinois Drug Education Alliance or IDEA.

We are also the home of Operation Snowball, a program which provides teen on teen counseling and prevention research centers which comes with other services to assist communities in developing prevention programs.

In many respects, the grassroots angle is the very best approach. Those who live in the community are most intimately aware of its needs. After all, prevention can encompass a range of techniques, education, alternative activities, skill training, and so on.

The grassroots program can tailor make the very best approach for a specific community or specific school.

In addition, the community based effort is very cost effective. Most of these programs operate on shoestring budgets.

And finally, there is less government redtape, intervention, and waste. So clearly, there are many plusses to having prevention programs substantially grassroot oriented.

Of course, there are some disadvantages in that too. One of them is that because these efforts tend to be low budget, they are not always as effective as they might be if more money were available.

Second, the grassroots approach relies on volunteer participation and leadership. It is difficult to have a high level of consistency. The level of involvement tends to fluctuate. There can be a significant amount of turnover in the leadership of a particular community group.

And finally, it is difficult to assure any degree of quality standards when there is no oversight data being provided, all of which points to one of the greatest challenges facing us now. What is the proper balance of government control and the grassroots effort with respect to prevention programs?

We must determine how to integrate the best components from each system into the policing plan, and certainly, we must retain the autonomy and the respect of local programs, while at the same time implementing quality standards that the Government can offer.

We must develop ways to maximize the potential of tremendous volunteer efforts by offering support services through the professional agency.

We do not want in any way to diminish the role of grassroots volunteer efforts, but at the same time we need to determine the most appropriate role of government.

We need to look to the Federal Government for ongoing support. For example, one very crucial role of the Government might be in terms of research. This is an area that simply does not lend itself to the volunteer segment.

We just do not have any conclusive studies on prevention strategy. What are the best kinds of alternative activity? What determines whether a prevention program is effective?

Perhaps most basically, how might we even assess the degree of success of the prevention effort.

In addition, Government-funded research might help us identify trends that are emerging in the prevention field. For example, right now we are becoming more aware of the special needs of children of alcoholics and the particular risks facing them, risks they need to be made aware of through prevention efforts.

Children of alcoholics face a unique set of problems, the unwitting and the innocent victims of the disease of alcoholism, and are themselves perhaps at a greater risk of alcohol addiction.

It is only recently that we have recognized that they have special prevention needs due to their alcohol-oriented upbringing.

As the Government becomes more active in a supportive role for research, then we will be better able to focus, I think, on specific problems such as the children of alcoholics, as well as other prevention related programs.

I do not want to take up a great deal of your time, but I certainly want to express my gratitude to both Senators for taking time out of a busy schedule.

I know Senator Percy, I have watched you daily in the newspapers. You have a very busy schedule, and I am sure you do, too, Senator Hawkins, but know that Congress is beginning to focus on this issue quite a bit and is giving it the attention that it deserves. It has been neglected far too long, both at the State and at the Federal level.

I would especially like to thank both of you for taking the time to come in here, and I commend both of you.

I hope that we can all begin to work together to get a firm handle on that monster called drug and alcohol abuse that affects all of us, if only in indirect ways.

Thank you again for your time and attention and for giving me the opportunity to be here with you this morning.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you so much, Governor, for that very thoughtful testimony.

We would like to tell you that in the reauthorization of the National Institute of Drug Abuse we have $10 billion set aside for research, and that is earmarked just for research.

We also did a novel thing this year at my urging. We sponsored $1 million set asides for prime time television ads. I do not want them run at 3 a.m. in the morning like present public service announcements.

I see a lot of them because I get in about that time in my travels, and I am absolutely outraged. They put on at that time the public service announcements that are meaningful to young people, the ones they should be showing at prime time during the day and then they do it at the weirdest hours I have ever seen in my life.

Usually I don't like the Federal Government to get involved in too many things, since they have a tendency to louse up a two-car funeral, but in this instance we must do the research. That's why I have restored that money. Every year that its been taken out of the budget, I put it back in on the floor, because it is vitally important to future generations.

When I served on the Drug Abuse Task Force in my county in Florida in 1966, at that time nobody was saying that their kids were on drugs—it was kind of hush-hush thing—now we take kids like Senator Percy said, take them out of the drug environment and try to turn them around. I am just astounded today that these children have testified that the problem is the same. The parents still do not want to acknowledge that they have a problem in their family. And we must have the cooperation of the parents.

I must pay special tribute to the parents' organizations that have been so effective in this country. Because of the lack of Government involvement and blinking our eyes and turning our backs on the problem of drug abuse, the parents groups got organized. They have been the moving force in my State and in other States to

make political figures look at this question and say, "We need help and we need to work together."

In a computer age like today I agree, we should know, what works and what doesn't work, and it should be a talked-about program for prevention and education, which is most important.

We also have interdiction, as you know, which gets back to my office. We are interdicting so much cocaine and marijuana coming up through Miami, just off the Key West, coming from those Latin American countries.

So we are saving the kids from that much. But we cannot interdict—this country cannot run this war by itself. We have to have the cooperation of every nation in the world—it is an international problem.

We really appreciate an officer of the State taking this particularly important role to himself, as you have, and I look forward to working with you in the future as we come up with solutions to the problem.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Senator. I have one comment and I will get out of here. You are going to hear this morning from some people who have been very active in the parents groups, namely, Ann Meyer and Nancy Granat, giving untiring efforts.

We have lots of good organizations in Illinois, and I would guess they are probably in the forefront. I spend probably 3 days 1 week in high schools and junior high schools with a message to young people as I travel around the State about the problem, and I found that most young people that are involved are looking for a graceful way out of their involvement, because the society that they live in demands that they are involved.

As we pointed out here, the peer pressure factor is so strong. We tell kids and teenagers today that it is the best years of their lives and it is also the toughest years of their lives.

It is very difficult to grow up in today's society, and so I think that the message has got to be carried even below the high school level. I think we should be probably down in the third and fourth and fifth grade levels.

You heard this young man here talk about 6 years old. And it has to be an educational process, and I think we as a government and as a people have been very negligent in that aspect.

We have really concentrated our efforts on the treatment and rehabilitation and the law enforcement, which are necessary parts, but we have failed to get to the grassroots, and most young people want to do good, they want to be good, and they want to behave and they want to be part of society and they want to succeed.

We have got to give them the kind of help and tools so they can do that.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here.

Are there any questions?

Senator PERCY. Just a quick question, Governor. It seems clear that the parent groups and community organizations are a very important source in this prevention effort.

How will your new department plan on working closely with them now and in the future? And we would like to have a word from you if there is a positive program to go out to a lot of parent groups.

Mr. RYAN. Two areas of government, two agencies that we combine, of course, are basically concerned with funding for treatment and rehabilitation.

As the chairman of the Advisory Board I will insist on prevention type programs to be a part of that agency to initiate prevention programs within the schools and within the communities.

You are absolutely right. Community-based volunteers are the best program that I have seen.

Another minute of your time, we have a program here called Operation Snowball. That is what this is all about. This is called a Warm Fuzzy that the kids hand out. It is a pretty dramatic and emotional experience to go through. Operation Snowball will only work if young people want it to work. It takes some brave young kids to get up before the class and hear what you heard here.

You said it was tough for them here. They have got to stand before 500 of their peers and they say, "I was an addict but I am straight now." It is tough.

That is generally what we get. It also takes some brave kids to say, "We are going to have a society within this school that does not participate in drugs and alcohol. And that is what Operation Snowball does, and it makes kids realize that maybe they are not the only ones who have abusive parents at home or alcoholic parents at home that they have to go home and face.

It is strictly a—not governmental program, I might add, very little support from the government. Maybe that is why it is a success, who knows, but certainly a program that is worthwhile.

I would like to leave with you, if you have not seen, another directory that my office has put together for the State of Illinois, I think, the first, for all of the substance abuse and prevention and treatment directory of all the programs in the State of Illinois.

I would like to have you have a copy of this as part of your record.

I thank you again for the opportunity to be here, and if I can be helpful in the future, I stand ready to do that.

Thank you very much.

Senator PERCY. Thank you very much.

Senator HAWKINS. Governor, may I ask you one question? Senator Percy and I are really putting the heat on foreign countries to eradicate, because 90 percent comes from foreign countries.

As I look at the United States statistics, I see where we have a lot of States that are growing marijuana.

When I visit a country in Latin America that is growing a crop, and their only cash crop may be drugs, and they will say, "What are you doing in the United States? You are spraying glacitrate down here in Colombia," and we have done it very successfully." Why don't you spray the United States?" The glacitrate has been very effective, no side effects. In fact, it is so fantastic, a couple of days after you kill the marijuana plant, everything around there turns green and lush and the earth becomes very fertile.

So we think we have a handle by experimenting in Colombia on a chemical that would eradicate marijuana, and I am told that Illinois grows about $210 million, worth of marijuana in the State.

Does anybody have a handle on how much is grown in this State?

Mr. RYAN. I do not. I am sure we could get that.

Senator HAWKINS. Would you do that for the record, please.

Mr. RYAN. I know it is what, the largest cash crop in the United States?

Senator HAWKINS. Yes.

Mr. RYAN. Is marijuana now the largest cash crop we have?

Senator HAWKINS. Yes. I have introduced legislation that we are going to link State aid to State eradication. We have got to do that. You cannot have a double standard and say, "We are going to go down to Colombia and spray that whole country, but we are not going to spray where the marijuana is growing in Illinois."

There is a 38-percent increase in Mississippi. Since we started penalizing foreign countries, they started growing it there.

Mr. RYAN. I agree with that, Senator.

Senator HAWKINS. And you would help us push that through?

Mr. RYAN. Absolutely. And that goes back to what I said. Law enforcement and rehabilitation and treatment are an important part of, but if you cannot shut down the supply, I think you shut down the demand and that is through education and prevention.

Senator HAWKINS. We are working on that.

Mr. RYAN. If there is not a demand to use it, why, it does not matter how much they grow.

But certainly I will be glad to work with you any way I can, and I will check and find out exactly what the volume is of marijuana and let somebody take a guess at it.

Thanks very much.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you, Governor.

Senator PERCY. Thank you, again, Governor.

Senator HAWKINS. Would our fourth panel come forward at this time?

Ann Meyer, a member of the executive board of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, which I am very proud of, born in Florida, the organization; Nancy Granat, who is president of the Deerfield Citizens for Drug Awareness; Glen Hartweck, who is coordinator of the High School Substance Abuse Program in Deerfield; Terra Thomas, director of prevention, education and training for the Human Resources Development Institute; Ann Monroe, director of the Illinois Prevention Resource Center; Jim Long, executive secretary of the Illinois Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Association; and Pat Talcherkar, a member of the Carlinville Marijuana Education Committee.

Dr. Talcherkar, I understand, has a plane to catch, so we are going to call on you first.

STATEMENT OF PAT TALCHERKAR, MEMBER, CARLINVILLE MARIJUANA EDUCATION COMMITTEE; ANN MEYER, MEMBER, EXECUTIVE BOARD, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PARENTS FOR DRUG-FREE YOUTH; NANCY GRANAT, PRESIDENT, DEERFIELD CITIZENS FOR DRUG AWARENESS; GLEN HARTWECK, COORDINATOR, HIGH SCHOOL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM, DEERFIELD, ILL., TERRA THOMAS, DIRECTOR OF PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE; ANN MONROE, DIRECTOR OF THE ILLINOIS PREVENTION RESOURCES CENTER; AND JIM LONG, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE ILLINOIS ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG DEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION

Dr. TALCHERKAR. Thank you very much. I am delighted to be here today.

Senator Hawkins, Senator Percy, Lieutenant Governor Ryan, ladies and gentlemen, I represent a parents, group from Carlinville, IL, the Carlinville Marijuana Education Committee.

I am a concerned parent as well as a concerned physician. I am a pediatrician and the subject matter is one very close to my heart.

IDEA, the Illinois Drug Education Alliance, was formed on October 2, 1982, by approximately 25 people representing about 10 parent groups from around the State of Illinois.

These people felt the need to network Illinois and disseminate accurate drug and alcohol information.

To accomplish this, officers and boards were elected; Illinois was divided into seven districts with at least one representative chosen from each, and a newsletter was established. CMEC, which stands for the Carlinville Marijuana Education Committee, the group to which I belong, is the editor of the IDEA newsletter. Membership in IDEA has grown to 170 member groups representing thousands of people from all over the State.

Due to time restraints, I have brought some newsletters and IDEA information to look at at your leisure.

Unfortunately, the need for accurate drug and alcohol information is a very real one because so much misinformation is being circulated that is inaccurate, outdated, or both.

In many cases little, if any, information is even given to those who will be dealing with the problem of youthful drug use, not abuse, for no illicit drug can be condoned, and I am immensely disturbed to see today amidst all the panels and representing various cross sections of the communities, there was not a mention of physician as a role.

Even physicians are poorly informed. They are busy with taking care of the sick and do not get involved, and this is very important because a physician can play a major role in becoming aware and identifying the problem even before maybe the parents do.

I am also very concerned about the lack of medical education at the medical student, intern, and resident's training level specifically geared toward prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug use and abuse, especially in children.

Accurate scientific data in this field with hands-on training at an adolescent center is very, very vital for all physicians to practice

prevention and treatment and to help families cope with this crisis, for it is the physician who can be important in identifying the problem.

It is also very important for physicians to be involved with local parents' groups and work in unison with all concerned for the welfare of our children and youth, for we are dealing with an epidemic that threatens the very future of our country, this country's youth.

I was recently in Washington, DC, and discussed with Dr. Ian McDonald, the director of Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Association, the need for drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs to be incorporated into medical education, especially in adolescent medicine and pediatrics.

He is of the same view and hoped we could work to get that done.

Senator Hawkins, at a Washington press conference, you recently said, "No one has the right to pass on drug addiction to their unborn child."

I agree with you completely. It is an area close to my heart as a pediatrician. This is precisely the kind of information and scientific data that IDEA is attempting to disseminate.

Let us work together to preserve the most vital natural resource of our country, our youth.

Please know that parents' groups across the country are aware of, and very grateful for, what you are doing.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you, doctor. I would like to assure you that Dr. McDonald is a pediatrician, as you are, I understand, from St. Petersburg, FL, and I think is going to make a very good director of that department.

He has been through the trenches as well as through the rehabilitation of the young people he has served with.

We really do appreciate your testimony here today, and if there are any questions—I have no questions of you.

Senator Percy, if you have any, then she can be excused to catch her airplane?

Senator PERCY. Yes, just one question.

I want to thank you certainly for being with us today knowing your tight schedule. I will not keep you because of that plane schedule, but could you tell us what special needs there are in your community in downstate generally that we should be aware of in putting together a prevention program, anything else you can add to your testimony?

Dr. TALCHERKAR. I did research this a little bit before I came here and talked with the university that I am affiliated with. I am a clinical associate of Southern Illinois University Medical School in the department of pediatrics, and I learned that there is no formal curriculum for teaching medical students in the first year.

In the second year they have a very small course in pharmacology that deals with chemical dependency, and in the second year there is introduction to clinical medicine, a session on chemical dependency, again, only 2 to 3 hours.

Now, third and fourth year clerkships are individualized to different departments with seminars and even this I feel is inadequate.

I can speak for myself and others as a physician that I was very much ignorant compared to even the parent groups about the exact scientific data, and I feel it is really time for physicians to be educated and this can be done at a very early stage at the level of medical school interns and residency programs, and hence the importance of establishing a department as such dealing exactly with this problem and especially at the pediatric and adolescent level.

I think establishing an adolescent prevention and treatment program in the medical schools and hospitals affiliated with medical schools would certainly make them aware at a very early stage; hence, they would be able to help by also working with the parent groups because they are aware, and I feel this is needed.

Senator PERCY. Is your family country India?

Dr. TALCHERKAR. Yes, I am from Bombay, India.

Senator PERCY. Were you born there yourself or your parents?

Dr. TALCHERKAR. Pardon me?

Senator PERCY. Were you born there yourself or were your parents?

Dr. TALCHERKAR. I was born there.

Senator PERCY. You were born there yourself.

What part of India?

Dr. TALCHERKAR. Bombay.

Senator PERCY. I—Paula Hawkins knows I have concentrated–a Senator must know everything about something and something about everything, and I have concentrated much of my life on India and it is fascinating and particularly the Near East.

I made a major motion picture there when I was in industry. My wife and I produced it together, sound and color film, shown all over India. Focus on India, it was called, and I have been, I would wager quite a bit I have been to more parts of India than you ever have.

Dr. TALCHERKAR. I agree.

Senator PERCY. I am sure you have not been to the Andaman Islands, which is a penal colony.

Dr. TALCHERKAR. No, I have not.

Senator PERCY. I assure you I went there as a guest, not as a prisoner. [Laughter.]

Senator PERCY. But so much, I can't tell you, Senator Hawkins, how deeply impressed and proud I have been at the Indian Americans who have come here, made themselves a part of the fiber and life of this country, there are so many in the professions. They have contributed to education, medicine, engineering, business, so many skills you have contributed.

This is now just one more contribution you have made to one of our most pressing problems. I am really truly proud of you as an American.

Dr. TALCHERKAR. Thank you.

Senator PERCY. Also an American of Indian descent.

Dr. TALCHERKAR. I am proud to be one. Thank you.

Senator HAWKINS. We are very grateful for all the contributions that our new citizens bring to this country. It is a wonderful inspiration to me to work with many of the recently arrived immigrants from foreign countries, and they always add a great new dimension to our lives.

We will excuse you at this time, doctor, and keep in touch with us, please.

Dr. TALCHERKAR. Thank you.

Senator HAWKINS. Ann Meyer, who is a member of the executive board of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth.

Ms. MEYER. I am going to opt to Nancy Granat and let her go first so I will not repeat what she says.

Senator HAWKINS. All right.

Ms. GRANAT. Hello, I am one of the representatives from the Deerfield Citizens for Drug Awareness, which is one of these grassroots movements that everyone keeps talking about.

We are a group of volunteer parents who are working toward a goal of drug free youth through education and prevention and also through increasing youth potential.

I would just like to add a couple of facts to some that the young people talked about in terms of the statistics, and one of the things that the young people said was they thought about approximately 90 percent of young people were using drugs and alcohol, and they were off by a little bit, because the NIDA study says that it is 93 percent of all students that have used either drugs or alcohol by the time they are seniors, and also 69 percent of those students are using regularly, which I think is another statistic we really need to look at.

It is one thing to say, well, everyone is going to try a beer once in a while, but to think that 69 percent are using something with regularity is another fact altogether.

Also, in addition to that, that 41 percent of all high school seniors are getting drunk once every 2 weeks. NIDA defines that as drinking five drinks in rapid succession once every other week.

Take into account two small facts, one of which is that a drink is a drink, that we have got a glass of scotch or hard liquor and wine and beer all equal to one another in alcoholic content, and you start realizing the kind of impact that it has on young people, and, also, very briefly, the idea that alcohol and ether have exactly the same chemical properties.

Senator HAWKINS. Would you hold that up?

Ms. GRANAT. Sure. This is the alcohol and what it does is it very slowly puts the brain to sleep.

We have got some copies of things with that exactly on there.

Senator PERCY. Those are really powerful.

Ms. GRANAT. And this is the other side, which is ether, and when we do talks, we really go through it in some great detail. I am going to opt not to do that today.

But if you take that into consideration along with those statistics, also the fact that the average of initial use is bout 11.6, we are talking bout a terrible tragedy here.

The next question——

Senator PERCY. What I would really like to do is just make a quick decision.

I send out a report periodically to the citizens of Illinois. I would really like to get some of those charts to write up in that report this hearing and the focus on this testimony. That just drives it home.

As head of a camera company I think it is better than a thousand words anyway.

Ms. GRANAT. The other thing I was going to say is people look at those statistics and the facts and information, and then this is the next question they ask, which is who is to blame, and we have covered this a little bit today, but as you can see by this chart, what we are talking about, we have parents and police, judges, legislators, schools and students, and everybody is, everybody else is for this problem.

The arrows are going to and from every direction, and this is what we have been doing for about the past 10 or 15 years. We have been blaming everybody else, and what we need to do is take that finger of blame and point it toward ourselves and look at who we are and which of these positions we are in and what we can do.

Just as an example of this, what happens is that schools blame parents for sending the children with a drug problem already, and they say, "Well, we do not have a problem in July." At the same time the parents are saying if the schools educated students, if they educated teachers, if they took care of it, then we would not have a problem as parents.

So the blame goes on and on. Our point in this is that it is not productive, and what we need to do is turn it around.

Another point I would like to make is why do we deny the problem. And I think there are five reasons for this.

As parents and as citizens and all, we deny it for one reason, because it is difficult. It is a difficult situation to overcome and to do anything with. It is time consuming, it makes us look bad.

A lot of people do not know what to do about it if they do recognize that it is a problem.

As a school principal, you know, how do you handle this? A lot of people seem to take it inwardly, that it is their responsibility as an individual to solve it.

And the last point is that some people do not think there is anything wrong with kids getting involved, having a little beer every once in a while and so they really—they do not understand the facts like we do in the new statistics and new information that is coming out.

So that brings us to the next point, which is this is the way that we see our community working together, and in the center it is drug-free youth. Around each one of these wedges is all the different aspects of the community.

We have media, we have religious groups, medical, park district, government, social service agencies, police, schools, parents, youth, and so on.

And the idea behind this is that it is important for each one of these segments of the community to do their own part in order to reach the goal of drug-free youth.

One of them working alone is not enough. It helps and it is important, but one alone cannot solve the problem. It needs to be all of them working together.

You could actually take this and make it of a State or of the whole community of the whole country, for that matter.

But there is also youth in there. The youth are involved in groups like ours themselves, in the students getting together and

saying, just like you heard some of the young people up here saying, "We do not want to tolerate this any more, and we are working together in order to educate younger students," and so on. And they are the best influence over younger students.

What also happens with this whole group of people here is that everyone needs to give the same no-drug message. It does not do any good for parents to sit at home and to know these facts and this information and to tell their child what is happening and what they believe in and then to send the students to school where they have teachers who are enabling the problem, and are saying, "Gee, did you have a good party Friday night, and what is really going on?"

So it is a common effort with everyone giving the same no-drug message no matter where the young people go.

I think the outcome or some of the things that I would like to see Congress doing—actually, I could probably throw this away, because you have mentioned most of them this morning, which is very pleasing to me, but for you to be more vocal about the situation itself. It helps to knock down the level of the level or the wall of denial, which you have done by bringing media coverage to it, by making people aware not only of the fact that there is a problem, but there are things being done about it.

That is the positive side of it. And the more that you can do mediawise and letting people know of statements, papers, pictures, whatever you can do in that regard is excellent, and also in supporting the grassroots movement alone.

There are a lot of people who do not realize that we are out there and certainly, we do not know the answers to this whole thing, but it would help a lot of people if they did know that there was a grassroots movement or if there is not, that they can very easily put one together in their community.

You know from your State that there are people all over the country willing to help out any of the groups get started.

Another idea that we had was also less promotion of drug use or maybe I should say more promotion of health, in other words, some of the ads that you are talking doing along with the alcohol ads that are on television, which as you heard the young people say how very influential that is over their lives, that if something could be done about that, and maybe not in the way of counter ads, but in having the advertisements put on that are talking about the health effects of drugs so that maybe we could just even have a few of those versus some of the many others that are on there, and also for the Senators and all that pay attention to what some of the bills are saying when they go to pass them, are they promoting more of a drug message by moving something from a schedule I to a schedule II, what kind of influence does that have, what kind of message does that have on the young people of this country.

And the other part I think is correlating the adolescent pregnancies, the VD, suicide, dropout, and child abuse, really all means if you look at those problems and a great deal of money, effort, and time is going into solving all of those problems that affect adolescents, the cause for many of those, one of the greatest causes for many of those is the drug and alcohol epidemic that we have among young people so if some coordination can be made between

some of those efforts and the drug and alcohol movement, the parent movement and the positive movement in this country, that would help a great deal also.

And thank you very much for doing this today. This does wonders for everybody. We appreciate the opportunity to come.

Senator HAWKINS. We appreciate your service. It has to be a labor of love, and we watched this group blossom and start in Florida and become a national group, and again, I think it is because 90 percent of all illegal drugs come in through Miami for distribution to other parts of the country, and we had to become tighter and more cooperative in our efforts to succeed.

You certainly have been a great source of information to the people of Illinois, and we want parents to know that there is nothing to be ashamed of. We have organizations and we have a toll-free number you can call if you feel you need help. We have a new teenage alcohol line, an 800 number.

If you suspect the slightest thing about your child or your teenager being on alcohol, you can call that 800 number. Family Circle magazine is paying the charges, which I think is a great service to the United States.

I was shocked when I made the initial call and said, "I have a teenager that I think is on alcohol. What should I do?" And the first thing they asked me back on the telephone was, "What kind of a role model are you?"

In fact, the first six questions to anybody calling that number for teenage alcohol makes you look inward. Before they will start telling you what to do with your child, they will tell you to look inward and see what you are doing. So we have a lot of people organized. We just need to get everything coordinated, and I am sure you are aware we took Quaaludes out of American life. They are now outlawed in the United States. We did that last year. I had legislation drawn up to outlaw PCP, the animal tranquilizer that has been in use for animals, but kids have been using it for so long. We have now discovered that giving that animal tranquilizer to the bears in Yellowstone Park makes them violent—causes violent behavior, and we are going to take that tranquilizer off the market.

All the drug enforcement people I talk to say it never should have been put on the market even for animals. It makes your dog go crazy when that particular drug is used.

We do need a lot of education ourselves in what we allow on the market and what we take off and what we eradicate.

Mostly, this is an educational effort to get to the kids, as we have all heard here today, in the first grade. You know, I was involved in 1966, we only provided information in high school, and more and more we are seeing you have got to go down to the first grade to get these children who are better informed, watch TV all the time and have a lot more unsupervised spare time than the previous generation did.

So we appreciate your coming so much.

Senator PERCY. May I just say something with or without the chairman's permission?

When she whispered to me she said, "Doesn't she look just as young and fresh and beautiful as one of those students?"

I would just say yes, but all of them do because they are all inspired by what they are doing.

Ms. MEYER. She is my hero. How do you like that? But she dyes her hair. [Laughter.]

I am Ann Meyer, and I am really pleased to be here and first of all, I would like to thank both of you. You have been monumental in what you have done. There aren't any two people in Government who have done as much as you have for the goal of drug-free youth, which is really pleasing to all the parents.

So as a part of the Deerfield Citizens for Drug Awareness and the Illinois Drug Education Alliance—I have said that so many times, how can I possibly forget it—and the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, I want to thank you on behalf of all those parents across America. They know what you are doing and they are pleased with what you are doing.

As I represent those three groups I think that one statement I would like to make—I wanted Nancy to speak first because it follows a progression because I represent on the national level and on the State level what she represents in Deerfield.

It is going on all over the country. There are over 12,000 parents' groups like she spoke of. They are all networking and they are all sharing ideas and they are helping one another and they are helping each other get started.

Florida has been wonderful. I happened to be privileged to be at our press conference when I was in Washington during the National Federation Conference. It was wonderful, Mary Ann Morgan is an outstanding young woman, as is Shirley Colletti.

Florida was a leader, Florida has helped us a lot. But we are now in the business of helping one another. We are all trying to get this thing going so that everyone can be involved.

So I will just give you a little bit of background. I think the message that we carry in the National Federation of Parents and the other organizations is a very clear no-drug message. I do not think it is a responsible-use message where young people can use a little or that it is OK to do a little. It is a very clear no-drug message, because the other message did not work. They tried it.

In fact, I have a paper which I was given by someone from NIDA, and it is a brochure that was put out by the Department of Health and Human Services and part of it was—it is a good pamphlet except for this one page—it is written for youth, and it says: "I don't want trouble. How can I drink and not run into problems?"

And it goes on to explain. Well, we called NIDA because this was one of their pamphlets, and they said, "You know, the message is really not clear."

So I want you to know that those groups that I represent have a very clear no-drug message. There is not a responsible use message for something that is both illegal and damages young people's minds.

We know what it does to that center core of their brain and how they cannot grow up and deal with their problems and learn to function well using it.

So I would just like to make that statement very clear. And it comes from those groups all across America.

Three things that we do on the State level. One is we help groups get started, we share ideas. For instance, if someone would like to start a parent peer group, we can furnish them with the names of other parent peer groups that they call who have tried it, what has worked, what has not worked.

They continually share ideas, how about your ordinance, how are you working with the police, how are you working with the students, what are the students doing, these students that go out to give skits, what do you tell them?

We are in constant contact with one another. We write a lot of letters, but we have enormous phone bills. And it is worth it. It is worth every penny.

We started out saying if we help one child it is worth, as my husband said, that $500 phone bill that I get every month, and it is worth it, and he thinks so too, and so do the other parents across America.

We help one another with ideas. We network groups. We have a chairman who does nothing but network the communities in Illinois just to make sure that everyone that is there gets all the information.

We have a newsletter which carries continued updated new ideas, and that is tremendously helpful. But the most important thing of all is that we are a united voice for parents.

I think parents always feel so insignificant. I hate it when parents say, "I am only a parent." They have a wonderful voice and their voice is important, and what it has done is it has brought them together so that they can have a united voice and given them courage to go ahead and stand for what they believe.

Another thing that has been very effective is that there are many parents out there who are so embarrassed by what has happened in their families, they will not go to a social worker, they will not go to a counselor at school because the school would think their children were horrible, and they do not want to go to the minister because Lord knows, if the minister should know about my child, but they will come to me or to one of the gals in the office because they are friends and it is not threatening to them.

That has been another large part of the effectiveness of the parent movement, that people are not threatened by going for help.

We have a research center and people who have used and not used all, use it. If you walk in there, you are not labeled as a user.

So that has been very effective. On the national level, as we have in the State, 170 parent groups are all in contact with one another. All the States have such an organization.

I believe there are 11 States now that we are still working on to get theirs actually in a more formal manner, but each State has its own networking system so they can help one another together.

On the national level, overlapping all of those State organizations, of course, is the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, and what they do is take all of the State groups and bring them all together so that they can also share their newsletters, share ideas, be in touch.

You can call the National Federation of Parents—the number, 800-554-KIDS—and you can find out who in America is doing something about a parent group, or who in America is doing some-

thing about young people, or what about the ordinance in Deerfield.

We put one another in touch with one another immediately, and it is a wonderful source of information. Their conference, their annual conference, is tremendously educational and helpful.

We also have a State conference which is coming up the 9th and 10th of November, and chemical people 1 year later, and we are very busy working on that and bringing all of our parent groups together to learn from one another.

I think the important thing is that this group, the National Federation of Parents, has made a commitment to drug-free youth. That is the bottom line. They are willing to do anything that they need to do and can do and to help one another to bring that about.

The latest thing that has happened, and it is terribly exciting, is the National Federation of Youth, which is under the direction of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth. They had their first conference last month, and they are working eagerly to bring about the change as those young people spoke of today.

And they, too, are a collective voice for the youth of America. I think any program or project to help or educate children works better if it has a parent element. Any project that you work on, for instance, if the teachers are sending home math homework, if there is parent involvement it is going to help a little bit more, and I think any project or program that we deal with children is that way.

That is why the youth are such a big part of our program. In fact, I have a little slogan that I keep in my pocket. "Do not leave home without them."

When I go out to speak, if a little old gray-haired lady came in and said, "The young people of America are drinking a lot and 93 percent of them are using drugs," people would say, "Oh, isn't she sweet? She is really concerned and that is wonderful and she thinks a beer is a big deal."

But if I take students with me first and have them speak and then I speak, then they can listen to what the parents want to say.

So the young people are very much a part of our group. We work with them continuously.

If I were to ask you a favor or to tell you what I think that I would really love to have you do, and as long as I have this opportunity I want to, I think it is important that you be aware of the prodrug lobbies that are in Washington. They are very powerful.

Money is the bottom line and they are powerful. I want you to know, too, that we have a lot of parents that are out there that will give you information and help you if there are any questions that you might have, and that we, too, have a lot of people, but money is not our goal.

It is drug-free youth. It is raising children that can function in our society.

And I think that I would like to have you pay specal attention to legislation that comes up so that it will be—that you will look at it from that standpoint, where is the information coming from.

There is an organization called NORMAL—National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws—which is a very powerful lobby. They would like marijuana moved from schedule I to sched-

ule II. We know what that would do for young people, what a message that would be, and so I bring you those two.

Senator PERCY. Could you expand on that? What would the message be to the young people?

Ms. MEYER. Well, the message for young people would be, first of all, if it can be used as a prescription, it is not really so bad. I mean, you know, there is absolutely no good use for marijuana. I have checked with the hospitals. Three hospitals in the Chicago area were used as researchers for using it for treatment for cancer and they finally discontinued it because they said, first of all, the side effects were so horrendous and it was not effective, because there are so many other things out that are so much more effective. So they have discontinued using it, all of them.

I thank you for the time, and I thank you for what you are doing and I am really excited. Things are going strong. Parents are coming in and being trained by the droves all across America, and we thank you so much for what you are doing.

Senator Hawkins Thank you.

It is a labor of love, and I must tell you that I usually ask the young people when they come would they like marijuana legalized. I did not do that this morning.

It is unanimous throughout the country that when I ask them, they say, "No, please do not legalize it. That would give it some dignity and legality. Now that we are straight, we want to help other kids get straight."

And it does send the wrong message, and we have so much information now we did not have 20 years ago showing the causes, what affects the body.

Marijuana dulls the brain. In our rehabilitation centers we have learned that if a child in a rehab center sneaks out, and had been learning multiplication tables, they need to be taught them all over again, because as Steve said this morning, you do not learn anything at school if you are on drugs.

So we put them in a rehab center and start teaching them basic fundamentals all over again.

If they sneak out and smoke one marijuana joint, it impairs their memory for 37 days. That has been scientifically proven. They can tell the day it leaves their brain again, that's when they start learning again.

So it is very vital that we understand the correlation between the rapid decline in SAT scores, despite the huge amounts of money put in education. The children were being told it was harmless: "Marijuana is to escape, and you will be OK. You come back down, and you will be all right." It causes mutageneous effects in the unborn. We are learning that rapidly.

Where we only thought heroin produced heroin-addicted babies, we now have seen birth defects in constant users of marijuana, and we try to spread the message everywhere that it is bad and do not touch it. It not only can hurt you, it can hurt your unborn child.

Ms. MEYER. Another thing I think you might watch for in the next few months is the upsurge of cocaine everywhere. Cocaine is down to $5, you can get one snort for $5, which is quite different than it was before.

At least in this, in the State of Illinois they find cocaine use is way up. Alcohol is way up. Marijuana, thanks to your help and everyone's, is going down.

Senator HAWKINS. Yes, that is a good indication that we are getting the message out on marijuana, but now we have to do more and get into cocaine.

Ms. MEYER. And now we know what we can do and maybe get into cocaine a little sooner than we did. We waited a long time.

Senator HAWKINS. I had a long discussion with a physician in another State last night. He said we do not talk enough about alcohol abuse. That is still the substance of first abuse and he said, "I hear your hearings. I hear you talking about marijuana, cocaine, etc., but you have got to get back to saying that alcohol is the substance of first abuse which is used with the second." Marijuana then leads to something that gets you a little higher, like cocaine.

We had hearings in Washington where we had U.S. attorneys testify that the crimes they are seeing on the streets today are so vicious and so violent because of the use of cocaine, which makes the user feel that nothing could happen, you are invincible.

And then I asked the doctors what happens when kids use PCP. He said it makes them violent just like the bears in Yellowstone Park and we are seeing crimes where they chop off fingers and stick them in their pocket. A man was arrested the other day with blood running down his shirt, and it was really just the finger that he took out of his pocket when the policeman stopped him, which had rings on the fingers. He had not even attempted to take the rings off. That was just to buy another one of whatever he was on.

This kind of violent crime we have never seen before in this country. It is starting because of the availability and the cheap price, relatively speaking, of cocaine, which is not really pure. The other day we interdicted 1,600 kilos of 9 percent pure cocaine, which when is cut down makes it available for everybody.

We are trying our best to keep drugs out by interdiction. And we are trying our best to achieve eradication, as well. I met with all the presidents of Latin America in the last 10 days, and they all said they are going to have a drug hot line to each other's desk. I mean, this is a high priority in the countries of origin now.

They felt that it should be such a high priority they put a hot line to the president of the next country, because it just runs back and forth across the border.

But I must tell you in thanking you for all your work that there was a great push to use heroin last year, and I was astounded at some of the very intelligent people who were promoting its use in hospitals to alleviate pain in cancer victims.

We cannot legitimize heroin. We have other medicines that are much more effective and I just cannot spend all my time chasing heroin too.

We interdicted 2.78 million dollars' worth of brown heroin from Mexico in January, February, and March of this year, in the Yucatan Passage. It was coming from Mexico. Brown heroin comes from Mexico, and white heroin comes from the Far East.

I must tell you it is startling to see this come up through Florida. We want to stop it. But we are going to Mexico in November and

meet with President De La Madrid one more time to insist on his keeping it in his own borders.

So I thank you for all you do. Senator Percy, do you have any questions for Ann?

Senator PERCY. I do have a few questions to Ann Meyer.

You have appeared on national television on shows like Phil Donahue.

What role do you feel that the media can play in this effort? Are they helping or hurting it?

Ms. MEYER. Oh, my, they are hurting. If you start watching television you cannot help it, every show has—the first thing people do when they walk into a home in any kind of a story is, "Would you like a drink?" And they stand there with their glasses. It is there constantly.

The advertising in between the football games or baseball games or any of the other programs, there is so much alcohol avertising. And just little innuendos of the talk shows, you know, "How about a drink on that? I had a rough day."

It is constant, and when you start watching for it, it is like you never broke your arm and once you broke it you find 50 people that have broken them in the last 2 years. Once you start looking for it, you see it in just so many of the programs, and I think the media really is doing so much of our education today, and they have a big part to play and I hope that they will play it.

I would like to see them as they did with cigarette advertising. I would like to see them put on a campaign, if there is one alcohol ad, they have to put on a health ad or maybe one health ad about alcohol for two of their alcohol ads, and see what would happen to some of that.

But I think it is in even further than that. It is in the programing of normal story shows. It is all around us.

Senator PERCY. Thank you very much.

Nancy Granat, I have known Deerfield as a truly model community. It is so involved in so many things. It would be hard to achieve, to find a community that would get more involved in something than Deerfield.

How widespread is this program that you have in Deerfield? How many does it touch in a model communty? Is it enough?

Ms. GRANAT. Oh, no, I do not think it is ever enough. I think that oftentimes what we talk about makes it sound like we have got it all wrapped up in Deerfield. It is no different than any place else. There are still people that are denying. There are always things that can be done. There is no question.

I think we have tremendous cooperation from our police department and from other agencies in the town. The school systems and all have been extremely helpful, and I think that that helps, and it all did not happen all at one time. It came on a little bit at a time, and that is what we tell people when we go out, to not expect this kind of situation where everyone is working all at one time to happen to because it does not happen that way.

But it is one thing I think that people are becoming more aware of. I think there are three levels.

There is a level of awareness, education, and action, and I think that we are probably just past the awareness level and we are into

the education level, and at the same time we are still working on some action projects, but we still have someplace to go, as do most other communities.

Oh, Ann is holding up another sign.

Senator HAWKINS. Awareness, education, action. And what was the fourth one? It does not happen overnight.

Ms. MEYER. We have found that if you do not follow this, I mean generally—you bounce back and forth, but if you do not get the awareness up, you are never going to be able to do these. But if you do not educate the people while you are doing the things you are doing, the action is not going to be ongoing.

We have to continue with this, which is interesting for all of us to remember.

Senator HAWKINS. Nancy, you told me—I believe you testified there are 11 States not organized. Who said that, you, Ann?

Ms. MEYER. We have 35 States with active networking parent groups. We have members in all of the States, but where there is an actual, very active State group, where they are all networking and helping one another in a very formalized way, there are 11 more to do. They have parent groups in them, but they are not networked as tightly as we hope they will be soon.

Senator HAWKINS. If this subcommittee can assist you in helping organize those States, we would be more than happy to offer our services.

Ms. MEYER. Thank you very much.

Senator PERCY. Mr. Hartweck, I will be talking to Secretary Bell, Secretary of Education, later today. What can he or any people at the Federal level do to get this message out to our schools and at least support their efforts to prevent drug and alcohol abuse in the schools, which we consider a national problem and one that we want to focus attention on.

Are we doing enough at the national level? Can we do more?

If so, who should be taking the lead on it and have teachers and school administrators dealing effectively in your judgment with drug abuse among their students across the country?

Mr. HARTWECK. Senator Percy, I would like to respond to that. That is a many-faceted question and I have a brief presentation, I think, will adress it. And then I would like to respond individually, if that is OK.

Senator PERCY. You can supplement the record, by the way. We will keep the record open for any of you who think of thoughts as you go home and lie awake nights thinking about it, just drop us a note then and we will keep that record open so that you can further amplify your testimony.

Mr. HARTWECK. First of all, I would like to thank you, Senator Percy, and particularly you, Senator Hawkins, for this hearing and this opportunity.

About 4 years ago when I was named as the substance abuse programs coordinator for the Rich Township Schools, as with the citizens' groups, it was a very lonely job since I think I was probably the only one of my kind in the State.

In the past year, through the efforts of Ann Monroe, and I am overjoyed to see Ann and Jim here, I was allowed the opportunity to talk to educators across the State through the triagency pro-

gram of trying to get school districts to get involved and, the questions that were most asked of me in the last couple of years from schools and continued even yesterday when I met with another school district yesterday were these two questions:

How can we get involved with any of the substance abuse programs and still not be sued or held liable for our intervention? And can you assure us that if we get involved, that we will not get stuck with paying all the bills of treatment and we will not get stuck with all the bills of the diagnosis?

And schools, of course, with the financial crunch that you are both very vividly aware of across the country, are very conscious at the moment of being stuck with additional dollars particularly if we are talking treatment.

Adolescent treatment bills run in excess of $20,000 to $30,000.

So there are a couple of—when I was asked to appear here, one of the items I tried to look at was what could you do as Senators or is there any legislative thing, or is there anything that Secretary Bell could do that would encourage schools to get involved, or at least, as you have heard vividly today, break down that denial, because school people are parents and school people are just like everyone else and caught up in the denial.

I feel very strongly that there is at least two areas that you could have dramatic impact on, and I would ask that someone hand those up here, please.

When I was also at the Washington meeting of the National Parent Federation, the State of Virginia, of course, and the State of Minnesota are two that I am aware, and I am sorry, Senator Hawkins, I am really not aware if it is in the code in Florida, but this was a code change in the State school code that occurred in Virginia, as you can see, that immunes school personnel from liability in getting involved early in teenagers who are using or anything of that nature, and I think, as you know and I know across the United States, every State is never going to enact this kind of a change.

And you get involved in very conservative States who are not interested in doing it. You get involved in those States that say, "We do not have a problem as a State political group."

And so I think something along that line does not cost any money, but it certainly would eliminate school officials being able to say, "We cannot start a program because we do not want to be held liable."

I am overjoyed that I am working in two progressive school districts that have taken the bull by the horns and both Rich now and the Deerfield-Highlands Park School district that have said, "We do not have any more problems than anyone else, but we are going to do something about it."

And I think that is the key.

The second item about school districts concerned about payment, I think a simple piece of legislation along with the first one, and please understand I only put a sample—I am not legal, so I do not have all your legal jargon——

Senator HAWKINS. That is why we understand it.

Mr. HARTWECK. But if school districts and employees of school districts and volunteers such as these wonderful people who work

in the school district with us, would be assured that the school district itself was not going to be inundated with these new bills and these new costs of treatment, they would—you would eliminate that excuse from schools saying, "Well, we do not want to get involved."

And I would say one thing to both of you. One of the terrible disservices that I see as I talk with other school people that we do to young people is many times schools are forced because of this kind of thinking by boards and other people in the community to, instead of dealing with the problem of substance abuse, they get involved in calling it "Special Ed," that they are learning disabled because of the marijuana use—and I am sure, Senator Hawkins, with your knowledge that you know what I am talking about—that this would eliminate that.

I would not have to have an excuse to get involved, because when I bring it to those people who rightfully deserve to be involved in the treatment, the parents, the physicians, the agencies such as the various State agencies that Jim is responsible for, these types of agencies, they are there for that, and there is no reason we cannot network together.

Schools are not treatment people, we are prevention and intervention people, and we should stay there. But I think these two pieces of legislation would definitely at least help the citizen group and help other State officials such as the prevention resource center in the State getting schools moving to do something, because it would eliminate those excuses if they are not reality.

In some cases I could see where they could be reality because in the past where students have been sent away to particular treatment programs that are tied to special ed school districts, have been, you know, in the position of having to pay enormous amounts of money for that particular reason.

So those would be two suggestions that I would have as a school person.

Now, can schools do more? I am kind of like the doctor earlier in the testimony. One of the problems school people have is that nowhere in our curriculum either does it specify that we should have knowledge. I am a sociology major and my original undergraduate work, which I went back and took a look at, in my first introduction to sociology I had one chapter that was devoted specifically to alcoholism, and what we knew about alcoholism, and if you will excuse my age, in 1963 and what we know today is dramatically different.

And so school people by the very nature of the training become terribly enabling people. We care about students and so we do those things that just help a student get worse rather than get better.

And I think that is some efforts that from public exposure and from schools like my two school districts that I have been involved in saying, "Let us do something about it," and States like Minnesota that have done it across the State.

The State program in Minnesota is a model, of course, for all of us.

So I thank you for appearing, and if you could do anything in those two areas regardless of whatever else happens, I think that

would at least help parent groups and State groups make school people get involved and do their share too.

Thank you.

Senator PERCY. May I ask this question of any of you qualified to answer it?

One of the phenomena of America is sleeplessness. There has been a lot of articles on the difficulty people have of getting a good night's sleep.

What role do drugs and alcohol have in exacerbating the problem and making it more difficult to sleep and then if you take sleeping pills, is there an aftereffect, is there a deadening effect of that? Paula Hawkins has talked about the effect of drugs on the mind for a long period of time.

Is there an after effect of sleeping pills so that you are having a double adverse effect here?

Mr. HARTWECK. Well, I will pass this to the other ones, but I would like to make a comment along that line.

Way back in 1972, Dr. Robinson, the head of the School of Pharmacology in the University of Wisconsin, came out with his paper on the overmedicated society, and, you know, that long ago we had the warnings already that we are a society that medicates ourselves for everything, and if—I would like to second what Ann said.

Just, you know, we look at the alcohol messages that are on television and they are horrendous, but if you look a little deeper and look at the ads for over-the-counter medications and in the course of television programming, the way people solve problems—now in schools we are supposed to be teaching decisionmaking and problem solving, but when you see the way you solve a problem is to get relief with Rolaids and you see how to get relief from all your other problems, those messages are real clear and they are real loud, and what you are asking is that we probably no doubt overmedicate completely in this society.

Dr. THOMAS. One comment that I would make about compounding drugs is that you are adding to the buildup of resistance or tolerance for drugs and that people die usually around the age 60, 70, 80 years old, and we call that normal death, but is it normal death or is it because we are taking a lot of drugs that are causing complications on our other organs that are not detected, not publicized, and I would imagine that sugar, for instance, causes all kinds of problems, but the general public is not aware of that.

And I would imagine that the same is true for many of the drugs that are now over the counter as well as prescription drugs.

I think a good example is the vaccination for swine flu and the number of problems that were caused as a result of what was seen as a solution.

Senator HAWKINS. Dr. Thomas, does the drug or alcohol make it more difficult for you to get a useful, restful night's sleep? Does it excite you and keep you awake or does it actually put you to sleep, and is it the kind of sleep that is really restful?

Dr. THOMAS. I think it puts you to sleep. Now, whether or not it is restful, we would have to talk to some neurologist to see what happens as far as the level of sleep, whether you are operating on beta alpha waves and whatnot, but I would imagine that, just from

my own limited knowledge in terms of neurology, that the sleep would not be restful.

Senator PERCY. Are sleeping pills considered harmful to you? Do you become sort of addicted to them?

Dr. THOMAS. Yes, most definitely.

Senator HAWKINS. In what way are they?

Dr. THOMAS. Harmful.

Senator PERCY. Yes.

Dr. THOMAS. It can cause death if you overdose.

Senator PERCY. So that you could have the same effect. Also, it deadens your memory, possibly, and other aftereffects.

Dr. THOMAS. Yes.

Senator PERCY. OK.

I just have one question for Dr. Long.

How did you happen to get so many people involved, Dr. Long, in the institute and in Operation Snowball? It seems to be a snowball in itself, and it is phenomenal that you have gotten this underway so quickly and intensively.

Mr. LONG. Well, yes, we do have quite a number of people involved in Operation Snowball and the Illinois Teenage Institute, Senator.

But I might add that IADDA, the Illinois Alcohol and Drug Dependence Association, has been around since 1967 in Illinois. And Operation Snowball and the Illinois Teenage Institute has been an activity ongoing for over 10 years.

And we are really glad that the parents are now becoming more involved, because our organization is made up mostly of treatment and prevention professionals, and we are really glad that the parents are becoming aware, and the problems of denial that professionals have been aware of for many, many years are now becoming aware among the general public.

And I think it is becoming clear and especially in Illinois, we are having quite a coalition of treatment and prevention professionals, the parent groups are working together, and I think we are going to see bigger and better things here in Illinois, and just to throw a little statistic out, because I like to have numbers, last year in Illinois, we estimated that there were over 7,800 kids involved in Operation Snowball activities. Of those, 5,800 were kids of junior high or grammar school age in programs we call Operation Snowflake, modeled after Operation Snowball.

Over 1,700 adult volunteers have participated in Operation Snowball. That includes parents, teachers, treatment professionals, people from all walks of life, and over—almost 20,000 people attended speaking engagements where we told people about Operation Snowball and the Illinois Teenage Institute, and last summer 350 students participated in our two 1-week camps last summer and over 90 adult volunteer staff participated.

And we think we are having a big effect in working with the parents. I think we are going to have really a synergistic effect on the problem here in Illinois.

Senator PERCY. Finally, Ann Monroe, just because I know my phones are ringing over in my office off the hook right now, and I would like yours to be also, as director of Illinois Prevention Re-

source Center, if someone has a problem, how do they get ahold of you, and what can you do for them?

Ms. MONROE. The Prevention Resource Center is funded by the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to provide free technical assistance, resource materials, training, whatever help communities need in order to develop the kind of prevention programs that make sense to them. And I would just like to add as a comment, Senator Hawkins and Senator Percy, that communities that develop prevention programs, and through the resource center we have worked with over 400 programs in Illinois, communities that develop prevention programs have common goals.

They want to keep people healthy. They want youths that grow up positive and with lots of options, and while those goals are common threads, the methods that they choose to achieve their goals are frequently as varied as the communities themselves.

And I really encourage you as Federal policymakers to not confuse diversity with divisiveness and not try to look for the one answer of the one program or the one strategy that makes sense. Communities need the option of designing the programs that make sense to them. And so I encourage you to look at that and in the decisions that you make as policymakers that you remember the comprehensive, very creative diverse programs are what we need to have throughout the country. I have other recommendations, but they will be in the record, and so thank you for your interest.

Senator PERCY. Thank you very much, all of you. I appreciate it.

Senator HAWKINS. We did not hear from Terra Thomas, from whom I would like to hear at this time.

Dr. THOMAS. I am representing the Human Resources Development Institute. We have a youth leadership training program and we have a Chicago Leadership Conference, and you heard from two of our youths previously. We target the urban setting, particularly we concentrated our efforts on the Chicago Housing Authority. One reason is because if you take Chicago housing outside the city of Chicago, the number of people who are living within Chicago housing would constitute the second largest city in Illinois—53 percent of those residents are youths under the age of 21.

We also know that within the Chicago public housing there is a large concentration in terms of problems—in terms of economics and social ills that exist and the kids who are growing up in these communities are suffering as a result of the kind of environment that they find themselves in.

Today I would like to just do three things. No. 1, just give you a very short synopsis of our prevention intervention program; talk about the problem areas and the gaps that we found as a result of our work in prevention, and then suggest four basic strategies of new initiatives that need to be launched if we are real serious about providing some kind of comprehensive structure for prevention, early intervention not only for the youths, even though what we will be talking about is youths, but all aspects of our society, the old—there is a large population of elderly that we have not even talked about yet that are probably abusing drugs in greater numbers than we would even really like to realize and that all of us are going to become part of that population some day.

And we also know, as you mentioned earlier, Senator Hawkins, that drugs and alcohol are reaching into the womb, so it is affecting even the unborn. So there are many kids who are coming into this world addicted. So they are starting off with a handicap from the beginning.

Now, our program, the Youth Leadership Congress, because of the kind of problems we face in urban settings and particularly in public housing, we started to target kids who were identified as leaders, not necessarily kids who have an academic—who are academic achievers, but kids who show leadership potential because those are the ones who influence their peers, and as you heard the youth mention before, it is using peer pressure, positive peer pressure to reverse negative peer pressure and attempt to create a culture where drug-free youth is something that is good rather than something that is rejected so that the leaders will be those who are straight rather than those who are using drugs, as society right now kind of fosters.

Our program is an eight-component program that involves our summer camp, summer training camp, quarterly weekend training retreats where kids who are in leadership training go to camp on a quarterly basis for group leadership training, our quarterly community-based conferences, quarterly community-based seminars, and weekly educational rap groups.

Now, three of the ones I just mentioned are conducted by the youth leaders. We teach them the information. They in turn teach people in their communities. We have a weekly cultural and fine arts program. When we talk about alternatives, we are talking about being able to offer something in place of something. So if we are going to talk about what not to do, we also have to talk about what to do. When we have youth who are living in urban settings, they are bombarded by all kinds of things and if you look at the latchkey kids, these are kids who are coming home from school and have a lot of idle time, so they end up hanging on the street corners, and I think that you heard Michael mention going to and from the store there are bums who are asking for quarters and nickels and dimes.

These are the role models, and these are the activities, that the kids can easily find themselves drawn to. But we have a culture and fine arts program that offers things that the kids are interested in like drama and speech and video taping, and these are art techniques for getting into their heads and implanting information about drugs and alcohol. If they are going to take some drama workshops, then they may write plans and skits that involve alcohol and drug abuse. And what they are doing is we may give them facts and through a dramatic presentation they end up absorbing information that they probably do not even know that they have absorbed until they are asked to give it back again. A student assistance program is something that is badly and desperately needed throughout the Chicago public school system and probably throughout the United States, an early intervention component because even those youths who are experimenting with drugs and alcohol or they are high risk because they come from communities and homes where the parents are abusers. We have 30 percent of our kids who have identified themselves. That does not include the

ones who are still remaining silent. But the ones who identify themselves are being from homes where parents are currently drug abusers—and we have one kid who has identified his father as a pusher.

This is the kind of thing that he is living with every day. The problems—one thing I want to add you said you were involved with NIDA, and marijuana use—a study that was put out by NIDA—cited that marijuana use is decreasing and nationally it is decreasing. However, in the black community marijuana use is on the increase.

I want to say that prevention does work. We found that parents and youth are highly receptive and supportive of the concept of prevention and early intervention programs, and we have also found that even though parents initially are negative to intervention techniques, that children whose parents are alcoholics and substance abusers are sending their kids to prevention programs, because they recognize the importance of prevention.

Some of the glaring difficulties that we found, No. 1, is that there is a lack of a whole continuum of prevention or intervention services and activities, that people who are at high risk are not necessarily assured that they will be reached, kids and their families.

We found that kids are receptive, but if there is not a natural movement from one kind of program to the next, then they still fall through the cracks. Right now we have the kind of prevention programs that are disjointed and disorganized where they do exist.

Some of the strategies that we have identified as needing to be launched if we are going to have a whole continuum of prevention-intervention services is number one, head start, prevention, early intervention initiatives.

We heard one youngster say he started drinking at the age of 6. Kids by the time they are 3 years old are forming social bonds and modeling behavior. That is where it starts. By the time they are 6 years old, they are already influenced by peer pressure, and when we see kids who are joining gangs in adolescence, that kind of behavior starts much earlier.

If we are going to reach people, we have to reach them at the very early stages that professionals are able to get hold of them. Usually, that is in the preschool.

But we need a curriculum, a developed curriculum that is mandated for Headstart programs and similar programs for the youth—for the children, babies—a mandated training program for teachers who are operating within Headstart programs as well as in parent training programs.

The second major initiative that we need to launch is an urban model of student assistance, early intervention prevention initiatives in the public schools. That is for in-school use. We need—we have moved very fast in terms of employment assistance programs. We need to do the same thing as far as our youth are concerned, and there are models that have been developed, but they need to be pushed throughout the entire school system.

In Rochester, NY, there is a model youth student assistance program that is working very effectively, and NIAAA has—is very

much involved with that model so that you can probably get information from them about that.

The third is a community-based——

Senator PERCY. Dr. Thomas, I regret I am just going to have to leave. Even the President of the United States was cut off the other night. Sometimes it has to happen.

I trust Senator Hawkins will excuse me.

Senator HAWKINS. Surely. You can read the record on your next trip.

Senator PERCY. I do want to thank all of you very much.

Dr. THOMAS. I have submitted a statement.

Senator PERCY. Wonderful, wonderful, if you could, please. I want to thank Senator Hawkins for her wonderful chairmanship, leadership, and inspiration.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you. We will excuse you at this time. It is unusual to have two Senators anywhere.

You can continue now.

Dr. THOMAS. OK.

The third major initiative—and this is one that I think is real important because it is not paid attention to except when these youth come to the attention of either a psychiatric institution or the courts, and that is a community-based program for out of school use.

In Chicago approximately 50 percent of those kids who enter freshman year do not graduate. They never make it to their senior year. These kids have dropped out. If you look at the high unemployment rate, if you look at the crime statistics, then it tells us what is happening with these youth.

If 93 percent of the kids who are in their senior year evidence—and these are statistics that are taken from in-school use—if 93 percent are using alcohol and drugs, then the kids who have dropped out, you can just imagine what that percentage looks like, because we do not have those statistics. These youth are essentially ignored.

So we need to launch a community-based out of school program for those youth who have dropped out, and one way that we could do that is the counselors in the schools can probably predict those kids who are going to drop out probably by the end of their 11th grade.

So we can begin through the student assistance program to identify the youths who are high risk for dropout as well as developing a community-based model to target those kids who have already dropped out of school, and the last initiative is a special public housing prevention program.

We have through our involvement with public housing in Chicago been able to impact and we found that prevention works, that people are receptive. Even though they are resistant initially, they are receptive and in these communities you have a large concentration of social ills, and we need to launch a massive special housing prevention—early intervention program to address the people who live in those communities.

Thank you.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you.

We appreciate the wonderful testimony and cooperative spirit we have here.

The subject of this hearing was education drugs' effect on education in the schools in this country, and so doing we are setting a record for Chicago. You are just another city and it is amazing to me, it does not matter if you are in South Dakota or Miami or Washington, the scenario is the same.

Thanks to a panel like this, we are getting some handle on the problem, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, which oversees and regulates NIAAA and NIDA, I am very active in the programs described here, and we learned a lot from you in helping direct those big agencies in the proper direction.

Jim, I do not believe we have heard from you. Do you have a statement in conclusion?

Mr. LONG. Well, Senator Hawkins, thank you.

I have a statement, but instead of really commenting on that, I want to mention a few things as kind of a followup.

Going last I feel like a cleanup hitter.

In terms of Federal action, there is one legislative strategy that I would like to recommend to you that a lot of people will consider to be kind of sacreligious at the Federal level.

But Lieutenant Governor Ryan mentioned earlier that in Illinois we now have a department of alcholism and substance abuse. In prevention and education, we are talking about preventing chemical dependence or substance abuse.

Kids do not make a great distinction often between alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, et cetera. Treatment and prevention professionals do not treat alcohol and drug abuse treatment differently. The strategies are very similar.

Terra mentioned the fact that sometimes we have disjointed efforts. I think the disjointed effort is most apparent at the Federal level. There really is no logical programmatic or rational reason to have a straight Institute on Alcohol and a separate institute on Drug Abuse.

We have competing messages from those two groups. The messages are often the same, but NIDA competes with NIAAA for attention.

Alcoholism is no different than being addicted to cocaine or marijuana, and alcohol is the No. 1 drug of abuse in this country. It is greater than all the other drugs combined, and it creates more havoc, more social cost, more monetary costs than all the others combined, and I think we need to have NIAAA and NIDA be one, and I think that could be a legislative initiative that we would like to see come from the Federal Government.

And also, maybe in conclusion, as the group that supports Operation Snowball and the Teenage Institute, we made a little presentation to Senator Percy earlier. I have Kathy Freeman and Sean Caldwell here.

We would like to pass on to you a Warm Fuzzy that you have seen some of the people wearing here, because I think the Warm Fuzzy in our programs is the embodiment of the caring, the feeling, the positive peer pressure, and the good things that can happen when teens and adults, parents get together, work together for

positive healthy lifestyles instead of the destruction that comes from alcohol and drugs.

I might ask Kathy and Sean maybe to step up there and pass that on to you, if you would.

Senator HAWKINS. Surely.

Mr. LONG. Senator, I might add that Mary Ann Mork that you are aware of in Florida used to work in Operation Snowball here in Illinois.

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you so much.

When I heard the news it was 29 at O'Hare this morning, I was ready for a Warm Fuzzy. Fortunately, it warmed up somewhat, but when you are from Florida you get awfully thin blood. In fact, I think most people in Chicago are in Florida about this time of year.

We have compiled a good record. I must thank you for all of your suggestions, and as we noted here, we need more coordination, more education, more awareness but we are at least starting. We are working together, and I think the testimony of the children was especially helpful because when we have worked as hard as we have—I have been in this business since 1966—it still shocks me to hear kids say in 1984 that 95 percent of the kids in their school are on alcohol and drugs.

I do not know whether we are gaining on the drug traffickers or not, but we are doing our best, and its proving to be not enough. We have to continue to develop programs that will solve this problem, because nowhere are the problems of drug abuse more devastating than in our schools. As we pour more and more money on the State level for merit achievement, excellence in school work, et cetra., load down our students with extra hours, which we are doing this year, I do not believe it can saturate the child if the child is on alcohol or drugs. In fact, I know they can't. Statistics and scientific evidence proves otherwise.

So sometimes we are chasing the tail of this problem, and I hold a hearing once a month on drugs or some correlation with drugs.

Next month we will hold a hearing on linkage, further proving foreign countries involvement in flooding this country with narcotics in exchange for money for guns and terrorism we will therefore, further prove that we have an enemy without that is trying to get within, and at this time they're probably winning the war.

I feel that if we are all aware of the facts and work together that we can solve this problem. As one item is taken off schedule II and put on I, another one is put on schedule II. So I am constantly working, and we look forward to a cooperative effort with all of you, especially the children who are here today, who are willing to be leaders in the movement to have a drug-free youth. That is our goal. That is our aim. I think anything less is unacceptable in the United States of America.

We appreciate your contribution to this record, and as Senator Percy has told you, the record will be held open in case you have another wonderful idea that will help us solve this.

I thank all of those who participated here today and would like to make the record clear. There is no magic bullet for the solution to this problem, and I personally feel that civilization is under greater threat from illegal drugs than nuclear weapons. We just

have to reorient the mind of the public to what is right in front of us and has been in front of us for 30 years.

[Additional statement and material supplied for the record follow:]

Central States Institute of Addiction
An Agency of Catholic Charities
Rev. Msgr. Ignatius D. McDermott, *Founder and Director*
Sister Patricia Kilbane, O.P., *Associate Director*

120 West Huron Street Chicago, Illinois 60610
(312) 266-1056 • 266-6100 Ext. 301
October 23, 1984

PREVENTION STATEMENT

Central States Institute of Addiction has been committed to the alleviation of the problem caused by drugs and alcohol through a variety of educational and intervention programs since its founding by Monsignor Ignatius McDermott in 1963.

Information gathered by C.S.I. for the program year 1983 indicates that in Cook County, Illinois:

-Three hundred and fifty two (352) of seven hundred and three (703) reported traffic fatalities involved the use of alcohol.

-Over fifteen thousand (15,000) individuals were referred to C.S.I.'s Alcoholism/Drug Education Services for assessment and screening by the Circuit Court of Cook County while over seven hundred (700) persons were referred from other government services.

-A full 55% of C.S.I.'s referrals are in the sixteen (16) to thirty (30) years age group.

According to the Alcoholism Center of Metropolitan Chicago:

-75% of the metropolitan population are alcohol users.

-10% of the above group will become alcoholics.

-Approximately 50% of adolescent alcohol abusers can be classified as problem drinkers or alcoholics.

-Nearly 68% of adolescents with substance abuse problems are also abusing alcohol.

On a statewide level, the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities found in 1981 that:

-An estimated 256,000 state youth misuse alcohol.

-Forty seven (47) percent of Illinois drivers under seventeen (17) involved in traffic fatalities were intoxicated.

-Illinois drivers under the age twenty-one (21) constituted nineteen (19) percent of persons arrested for driving under the influence.

-However, drivers in the above age catagory comprise five (5) percent of all licensed Illinois motorists.

On a national level, the Surgeon General reports that life expectancy has improved in the U.S. over the past seventy-five (75) years of every age group except one. This exception is the fifteen (15) to twenty-four (24) year-old American whose death rate is higher today than it was twenty (20) years ago. The single leading cause of death for this age group is drunken driving.

Furthermore, insurance companies have estimated that teenage drunken driver accidents cost a society six (6) billion dollars per year in damages, hospital costs, lost work.

Despite the material costs and human pain, substance abuse continues to rise in contemporary American society.

Prevention, today, means facing the realities of a troubled social area in which:

-Traditional values have lesser capacity to provide guidance to individuals.

-The sense of community, of belongingness has been lessened in an impersonal, changing social fabric.

-Economic, cultural, and racial conflicts pit society's members against one another.

-The very life style of Americans is threatened by evidence of diminishing resources.

Escaping into chemical substance helps many people cope rather with their confusion, their depression, and their feelings of helplessness.

In schools, which attempt to develop young people into capable adults, we find problems with attendance, vandalism, low morale among many students and faculty alike. Often educators, parents, and students are in conflicts with each other.

Social service and health care agencies, receive numerous referrals for negative behaviors such as alcohol and drug abuse which reflect the difficult realities of living in our changing culture and society.

Traditionally, we as a people have focused on intervention strategies as solutions to social and health care problems. We have in the past and continue in the present to pour millions of dollars into treatment which works, but at high human and monetary costs.

Rather than focusing on pathology and intervention, let us utilize far fewer monies and expend far less human energy by focusing on prevention of alcohol and drug abuse. For example, we at Central States Institute of Addiction can deliver with proper backing:

1. Primary Prevention: A systematic assessment and educational process for communities, schools, and parents.

2. Alcohol and Drug Education for Teachers: A college-level program, to teach teachers to help students make informed choices about chemical usage and to respond to alcohol and drug problems in the classroom.

3. Teen Alternative Project: A combined assessment and educational process which works directly with students, their schools, and their parents.

All the above mentioned programs have been operational at one time at C.S.I. However, due to lack of support, for these preventative measures, we had no choices but to retire this work which aimed at informing the community about chemical usage.

We hold communities as individuals responsible for responding to their problems of substance abuse. However, we recognize that groups must be equipped to prevent alcohol and drug abuse. Agencies such as C.S.I. will link the knowledge and resources of the public sector to communities if the agencies themselves have support for prevention work.

Our society, in recent times, has made inroads in the reduction of many major diseases. Let us look to the programs which have reduced life-threatening illnesses through prevention to determine what elements and what systems we can emulate or modify to create the tools for adults and young people to make wise choices regarding use of chemicals.

Indeed, public health officials inform us that fifty-two (52) percent of all disease, including substance abuse, can be prevented by lifestyle change.

Let us provide research about substance abuse on a national level, the mechanisms for communicating research knowledge to states and to agencies; and human resources to equip communities, schools, and individuals to actualize working prevention programs.

Sister Patricia Kilbane M.A., S.C.A.C.
Director of Programs

PACD
People Against Crime and Drugs
2400 Belvidere #SAP
Waukegan, Illinois 60085

October 23, 1984

Senator Paula Hawkins
639 Hart
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senate Sub-Committee On
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

Senator Hawkins:

Since 1981 I have been the Drug Prevention Coordinator for the Lake County Health Department's Substance Abuse Program. It is a position that charges me with sensitizing the entire Lake County Community to various approaches to drug abuse/alcohol prevention. During the summer of 1981, I found that many communities in affluent suburban Lake County (and, indeed across the entire country), were developing citizen action groups to combat drug/alcohol abuse. Many of these groups have been successful in curbing adolescent drug use and in creating more community awareness regarding drug/alcohol abuse. However, in the urban centers across the country, particularly those that have minority populations, I found that very little is being done to address the problem of drug and alcohol abuse. In fact, I receive very few requests for drug prevention services from the minority community in Waukegan, Illinois. I was troubled by this because my experience had shown me that the needs of the minority community in the area of drug addiction/alcoholism prevention are profound. For example, I am facilitating a once weekly drug education personal developement group for inmates at the Lake County Jail. This experience has taught me that roughly eighty per cent (80%) of those incarcerated commit crimes under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Additionally, Blacks and Hispancis comprise roughtly seventy per cent (70%) of the jail population in Lake County, Illinois, and yet, they represent less than ten

per cent (10%) of the total population!

Eighteen months ago, a group of concerned citizens led by myself met to discuss the drug and crime problem in the Waukegan, North Chicago, and Zion, Illinois(Tri-city) area. This group of citizens was concerned that individuals were openly transacting drug sales on the streets in certain areas of the Black and Hispanic community with no apparent fear of community disapproval. As a result, PACD (pronounced PACT), People Against Crime and Drugs was founded in the spring of 1983.

PACD has coordinated a number of educational projects to promote the citizen/community action concept to combat drug abuse. For example, in November 1983, we sponsored two "Town Meetings" in conjunction with WTTW's "Chemical People Project" that featured Nancy Reagan. In June 1984, PACD held its first annual "Youth Achievement Rally". A "Youth March For Survival" was held in September 1984, to dramatize this community's concern for the rising crime rate, particularly youth gang violence anddrug and alcohol abuse. On October 24, 25, and 26, 1984, we are sponsoring a three day "Community Solidarity Stand" against gang activity and drug abuse in the Waukegan area.

We feel that it is imperative to the entire drug prevention movement that the high density areas not be forgotten when future prevention initiatives are considered. If we solve the problem in suburban America and not in urban America, we will still have a drug problem. It can be clearly documented that children from the suburbs procure illicit drugs from the inner cities. In other words, the drug culture networks. We who are truly concerned and active in the drug prevention movement must develop a sophistication that parallels that of the drug culture's. We must create more linkages between minority and majority communities and we must network and create a dialogue between suburban and urban America. This we must do if we are to be effective in winning the war against adolescent drug and alcohol abuse.

In conclusion, PACD is only one of a handful of citizen action groups functioning in the minority community in the country. This is in stark contrast to the nearly seven-hundred (700) groups or more of this type in the majority community. One way that this disparity can be minimized is to develop more public service announcements that will promote minority participation in citizen action groups that combat adolescent drug and alcohol abuse.

Thank you for this opportunity to present this perspective on one aspect of the drug prevention movement.

I am available to your committee upon request,

C. Tony Lindsey, B.A.
Lake County Substance Abuse Program, and
Founder of PACD
(312) 689-6770

PEOPLE AGAINST CRIME AND DRUGS
689-6770

WHY A THREE-DAY DEMONSTRATION?

On September 22, 1984, PACD (People Against Crime and Drugs) joined with tri-city residents of Waukegan, North Chicago, and Zion, Illinois in a "Youth March For Survival". The march was a dramatic demonstration of our communities' concern for issues that threaten the survival of our young people i.e., drug abuse, drinking and driving, and gang violence. We were extremely pleased with the success of this project. However, recent occurrances of gang violence and drug related criminality warrant intensification of efforts to mobilize our community

As a result, a revitalized coalition of groups again led by PACD, is urging concerned citizens and parents to join in a "Community Solidarity Stand" - against gang activity in the tri-city area of Waukegan. For at least three consecutive days, October 24, 25, and 26 (Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday) at 4:30 PM each day, participants will assemble at the North Chicago Community Center, 1730 Lewis Avenue and demonstrate within a two block area of the center along Lewis Avenue. After being led in prayer each day by local ministers, participants carrying placards will silently dramatize their concern for rising gang activity which has led to the deaths of a number of innocent adolescents in the last two months.

The "Community Solidarity Stand" is an attempt to work through the wall of denial that still remains in this community regarding the sophistication of local gangs and their unsurge in activity. It has been documented by local authorities that these gangs are affiliated with more firmly established groups that operate in the Chicago metropolitan area. Gang members have also been seen recruiting, harrassing, and beating students right on the premises of local schools at both the elementary and high school level.

NEXT MEETING: SOUTH BRANCH YMCA, WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1984
7:00 PM

[From the News-Sun (Lake County, IL), Oct. 19, 1983]

"Save Our Community" To Spur Citizen Action

(By Ralph Zahorik)

"It's like the Wild West of the 1870s," said Tony Linday, a drug prevention coordinator, speaking of the shootouts, holdups and other violence associated with the sale of drugs in the Waukegan area.

"Kids see this on the street and it has to have an effect on them," he said. "They know people stood up against the (Vietnam) war. They know people stood up for civil rights, but people aren't standing up against drugs. There are open transactions on the streets, and the kids see it. They see that nothing's being done about it, that people aren't standing up against it."

Many law enforcement officials agree that drug violence is getting out of hand in the area, despite a series of major heroin and cocaine arrests made over the summer by Waukegan police, North Chicago police, Lake County sheriff's investigators, state agents and other law enforcement agencies.

The most shocking incident of violence occurred last May when a Waukegan man was shot to death and a Zion woman was wounded on a south side Waukegan street in a dispute over the sale of "T's and Blues" (barbiturates). Anthony Quails, 20, of Waukegan, was convicted of murder in the shooting.

That was just one incident. Many other burglaries robberies,muggings, shootings and knifings in the area are believed to be related to disputes over narcotics sales or attempts to get money for narcotics.

Lindsay, drug prevention coordinator for the Lake County Substance Abuse Program and a member of a citizens' group called People Against Crime and Drugs (PACD), is an organizer of a "Save Our Community" rally set for 1:30 p.m. Saturday in the Waukegan Community Recreation Center, 723 S. Genesee St. The rally is open to the public.

Lindsay hopes the rally will spur a citizens' movement in the Waukegan-North Chicago-Zion area similar to a citizens' drug prevention program in Deerfield that has received national attention.

"Nothing like this has been tried before in an urban area like Waukegan, North Chicago and Zion," he said. "It's working in Deerfield and places like that, but people here are so concerned with making ends meet, they won't make time for this. That's the problem."

Organizers of PACD have been meeting for two months to plan the rally.

"It's a grass-roots movement in the tri-city area to combat drug abuse and criminal activity," Lindsay said. "We hope to do this through community education and information, not confrontation and vigilantism."

Lindsay hopes people from throughout the Waukegan-North Chicago-Zion area will turn out Saturday to hear Lu Palmer—a Chicago journalist who has been active in community drug prevention programs—community leaders and people who have been involved with narcotics. Questions about what to do if you witness drug transactions, or if you suspect people of narcotics use, will be answered at the meeting.

Also involved in PACD are Phil Magee, a correctional officer in the Lake County adult probation department and head of the Waukegan-Zion chapter of the NAACP; the Rev. Terry Atwater of the 10th Street Church of Christ; Wendy Prescott, an executive secretary at Great Lakes Naval Base, and Donna Cole, formerly with the nursing division of the Lake County Health Department.

"Hopefully, this will be an ethnically diverse group with minorities and other communities working together to prevent drug abuse, networking like the drug culture itself networks," Lindsay said. "People in Round Lake who use drugs know where to get drugs in Waukegan.

"We want to get people in Zion to engage in dialogue with people in North Chicago. The only way to combat drugs is as a community. Places like substance Abuse (the Lake County Health Department's Substance Abuse Program) can serve only so many people. It we're going to have impact on the epidemic of drug use in Lake County, it will be the result of citizens becoming more sensitized and educated about chemical abuse," Lindsay said.

"We want to answer questions at this rally," he said. "What do you do when your kid has a drug problem? What do you do when someone outside your house is selling drugs? How do you protect your home?

"Drugs are not solely a police responsibility," said Lindsay. "You have to be your brother's keeper. A lot of people see it (drug sales) and say, "It's not my problem."

"It's time something started in this community. We want to get everyone involved. People should not think the problem is exclusively in the minority community. It is not."

[From the News-Sun (Lake County, IL), Aug. 22, 1984]

"YOUTH SURVIVAL"

WAUKEGAN, NORTH CHICAGO, ZION SET TO MARCH AGAINST CRIME, DRUGS

A "Youth Survival March" for young people in Waukegan, North Chicago and Zion to dramatize their concerns about crime and drug and alcohol abuse in the community is being planned for Sept. 22. The march will be the first of its kind in the area.

Organizers hope several hundred young people and adults, too, will take part.

"We want to pierce the conciousness of the adults in the community with the problems of young people—drug and alcohol abuse, crime and lack of jobs—and send a message to people perpetrating crimes," said Tony Lindsey, director of the Lake County Substance Abuse Program and a march organizer.

Organizational meetings are being held in the Waukegan YWCA. A meeting for church representatives will be held tonight and at least three additional meetings will be held at the YWCA. Anyone interested in the march may attend, said Lindsey. All the meetings are held at 5:30 p.m. Wednesdays in the Lake County YWCA, 445 N. Genesee St. Waukegan.

The march is scheduled to start at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 22, at Carman School in Waukegan. The two-mile-long route will follow McAlister Avenue south to 10th Street, 10th Street west to Jackson Street, Jackson south to 14th Street. 14th west to Lewis Avenue and Lewis Avenue south to the North Chicago Community Center.

"We're focusing on Waukegan, but we're inviting people in North Chicago and Zion to take part, too," said Lindsey.

A major purpose of the march is to draw attention to young people's problems "and let them know we're aware of their plight," said Lindsey.

The route through the south side was selected because the area is a major focus of drug activity, said Lindsey. "The problem is significant and profound in that area," he said. "You know and I know that people from Round Lake, from Deerfield, from other communities come to McAlister avenue and 10th Street to buy drugs."

The march is for everyone and adults as well as young people are being encouraged to join, he said. "It's not an attack on the community," Lindsey said. "It's an attempt to dramatize the problems. If no one says anything against drug and alcohol abuse, it becomes accepted. And it is by no means a black or minority activity. Ideally, the march should be from the north side of Waukegan to the south side."

[From the News-Sun (Lake County, IL), June 28, 1984]

YOUTH RALLY SATURDAY TO HONOR 45 STUDENTS

Parents and concerned citizens are being urged to volunteer time Saturday afternoon to attend a youth rally honoring exceptional area high school students at the Genesee Branch YMCA, 724 S. Genesee St., Waukegan.

The rally, from 1 to 3:30 p.m., is being sponsored by the People Against Crime and Drugs (PACD).

Forty-five awards will be given to acknowledge students from North Chicago, Waukegan and Zion who have made unusual accomplishments over the past year.

Admission is $1 or free to persons who have purchased the PACD orange rally button.

PACD co-founder Tony Lindsey said a group of area teen-agers known as the PACP Players will perform a play entitled "Escape from Satan's Hell" at the rally. The play is a drama written by two North Chicago high school students, Anthony Bryant and Preston McBride, with Marian McElroy, a Lake County assistant state's attorney.

A film, "Epidemic: America Fights Back," depicting the harmful effects of drug abuse, will also be shown at the rally, Lindsey said.

North Chicago Mayor Bobby Thompson will present the awards. One of the features of the rally will be a break-dance demonstration by two groups that recently won a Waukegan Park District break-dance competition.

PACD GOALS

GOALS

1. To unite concerned citizens to uphold decency and positive citizenry in the minority and other communities.

2. To educate and sensitize the community regarding drug abuse awareness.

3. To facilitate skilled and enlightened intervention in individual and community crises.

Cooperating and Donating Groups

Greater Faith Baptist Church
Shiloh Baptist Church
10TH Street Church Of Christ
Lake County Substance Abuse Program
North Shore Baptist Ministers Alliance
Baptist Ministers Fellowship Alliance
Trinity A.M.E. Church
Mount Sinai Baptist Church
Gideon Baptist Church
Mount Zion Baptist Church
First Baptist Church
I.C.A.R.U.S. Ltd. Social Club
North Chicago Community Center
North Chicago And Waukegan School Districts
B. A. T. (Zion)
Waukegan Office Supply
North Chicago Lumber Company
Burger King
Lake County Food Fair
Hillery's BBQ
Kentucky Fried Chicken
M&B Grocers
Wholesale Meat Market
Winchell Donuts
Mediterranean Imports
Eureka Temple
Delta Sigma Theta
YWCA

People Against Crime and Drugs

The
"Youth March For Survival"

LET US DEMONSTRATE OUR CONCERN FOR:

- ***Crime***
- ***Gang Violence***
- ***Drug and Alcohol Abuse***

SEPTEMBER 22, 1984 — 10:00 A.M.

Assemble at the Carmen Elementary School
McAlister and Helmholz, Waukegan

THE MARCH WILL BEGIN AT 10:30 A.M.
AND WILL END AT THE NORTH CHICAGO YOUTH CENTER ON LEWIS AVE.

We Not Only CAN Make A Difference
Together We DO Make A Difference

TOGETHER WE DO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

In March, 1983, a group of concerned citizens led by Tony Lindsey and Phillip Magee, met to discuss the drug and crime problem in the Waukegan, North Chicago, and Zion area. The group expressed a need for more community awareness concerning drugs, and as a result, PACD, People Against Crime and Drugs was officially launched.

A weekly seminar on drugs was initiated and town meetings were held bringing together concerned citizens, law enforcement officials, and public officials. In October, 1983, PACD sponsored a community rally featuring Lu Palmer as a guest speaker and a youth achievement rally was held in June, 1984. A drama depicting the ill effects of drugs and gang activity was written by two PACD youth and performed at the youth rally in June.

PACD also has a youth group called the Youth Leadership Organization (YLO). The purpose of the PACD youth group is to develop strength and character in our youth so that they will avoid drugs and gangs. Field trips and career planning sessions are one of the many activities planned for the PACD youth group.

PACD has many activities planned for 1984-1985 including monthly community conferences to be held in area churches. For information on how you can participate this year, call 689-6770.

POST MARCH - PROGRAM AGENDA

INVOCATION - PASTOR TERRY ATWATER

WELCOME - MARIAN MCELROY

MUSIC - NORTH CHICAGO JAZZ BAND

PACD CHAIRMAN - TONY LINDSEY

OPERATION PUSH - REV. TYRONE CRIDER
(NATIONAL YOUTH DIRECTOR)

YLO SPOKESPERSON - ANTHONY BRYANT

POEM

BENEDICTION - REV. TERRY JOHNSON

THE MARCH IS ONLY THE BEGINNING

NEXT MEETING

DATE: OCTOBER 3, 1984

TIME: 5:30 PM

SITE: ROLLING GREENS APARTMENT COMPLEX
2013 BARRET PLACE (BUILDING 1)
MEETING ROOM
NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PLAN TO BE THERE

P.A.C.D. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS

1. To unite concerned citizens to uphold decency and positive citizenry in the minority and other communities.
2. To educate and sensitize the community regarding drug abuse awareness.
3. To facilitate skilled and enlightened intervention in individual and community crises.

OBJECTIVES

1. To organize a core governing group.
2. To develop workshops and forums
   a. educational and preventative
3. To establish a hotline phone system.
4. To develop a periodic newsletter.
5. To promote sensitivity with public officials regarding community needs through direct lobbying.
6. To develop a youth committee and organization that will provide alternatives to drug abuse.
7. To establish a Funding Committee

Cooperating and Donating Groups

Lake County Health Department Mental Health Division
N.A.A.C.P. (Waukegan, Zion Chapter)
Greater Faith Baptist Church
Shiloh Baptist Church
10th Street Church of Christ
Lake County Substance Abuse Program
North Shore Baptist Ministers Alliance
Baptist Ministers Fellowship Alliance
Trinity A.M.E. Church
Mount Sinai Baptist Church
Antioch Baptist Church (Waukegan)
Gideon Baptist Church
I.C.A.R.U.S. Ltd. Social Club

PEOPLE AGAINST CRIME AND DRUGS

Save Our COMMUNITY Rally

October 22, 1983

GUEST SPEAKER: Lu Palmer, Veteran Black Journalist,
including the
Honorable Mayor Bobby Thompson of North Chicago
and most importantly . . .

YOU, YOU, and YOU

Parents, Citizens, Young Adults, Teenagers and Children

PLEASE STAND AND SAY THE PLEDGE WITH US. AFTER THE PLEDGE, WILL SING "LIFT EVERY VOICE."

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS, ONE NATION, UNDER GOD, INDIVISIBLE, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

****

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING
TILL EARTH AND HEAVEN RING,
RING WITH THE HARMONIES OF LIBERTY;
LET OUR REJOICING RISE
HIGH AS THE LISTENING SKIES,
LET IT RESOUND LOUD AS THE ROLLING SEA.
SING A SONG FULL OF THE FAITH THAT THE DARK PAST
HAS TAUGHT US,
SING A SONG FULL OF THE HOPE THAT THE PRESENT HAS
BROUGHT US,
FACING THE RISING SUN, OF OUR NEW DAY BEGUN
LET US MARCH ON TILL VICTORY IS WON..

Program Agenda

1:00 p.m.

WELCOME - WENDY PRESCOTT - P.A.C.D. SECRETARY
INVOCATION - REV. J. N. LIGHTFOOT
PERSONAL NARRATIVE - ANTHONY
PERSONAL NARRATIVE - CARY
PERSONAL NARRATIVE - REV. TERRY JOHNSON
P.A.C.D. CO-CHAIRMAN - TONY LINDSEY (DRUG PREVENTION)
P.A.C.D. CO-CHAIRMAN - PHILLIP MAGEE (POLITICS OF CRIME)
MAYOR BOBBY THOMPSON
GUEST SPEAKER - LU PALMER
BENEDICTION

COMING EVENTS

"TOWN MEETINGS" IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PUBLIC T.V. BROADCASTS OF "CHEMICAL PEOPLE"
DATE: NOVEMBER 2ND AND 9TH
TIME: 7:15 P.M.
SITE: NORTH CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL (LIBRARY)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 689-6770

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Drug Abuse Issue of the Month

Vol. 1 No. 7

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How To Get Accurate Information About Marijuana

One of the difficulties in trying to obtain accurate up-to-date information about marijuana and other illegal drugs of abuse is the fact that so much inaccurate information has been so widely disseminated for so many years -- particularly about pot. Some of this misinformation has, for example, been published by:

The Do It Now Foundation

This organization describes itself as "the nation's largest supplier of drug education materials" (pamphlets, booklets, films, comic books, etc.). Through aggressive merchandising techniques, Do It Now has become the major source of drug abuse materials to publicly-funded Single State Agencies. In many, if not most, states, parents, teachers, school guidance counselors, and other concerned adults, seeking reliable information from their state drug abuse agencies, are sent materials published by Do It Now.

Do It Now has no medical advisory board. Instead, it relies for its expertise on "over 180 collective years of former drug use and experimentation."

Three examples of the type of "information" and "advice" disseminated by Do It Now:

- Despite increasingly sobering evidence from the research community that even a few joints a week smoked by an expectant mother can have impairing effects on her child, Do It Now's 1980 pamphlet **Chemical Use/Abuse: Its Effect on the Female Reproductive System & Pregnancy**, makes this remarkable statement:
  "As yet, no study has proven any reason for alarm among marijuana-smoking women. There is no substantiated evidence that marijuana harms either the mother or the fetus/child ... unless the mother is an 80-joint-a-day smoker, which would be a little unlikely even among the heaviest marijuana smokers. (Average heavy smoker: 5 per day.)"
- In spite of grave concern among professionals about marijuana's interference with the psychological development of adolescents in **Drug Abuse: A Realistic for Parents**, Do It Now advises parents that:
  "the mild psychological changes that occur in many people ... are considered by the youth culture as generally beneficial in nature, and have evolved into what is commonly called 'a good place for your head to be.'"
- Do It Now's willingness to manipulate medical information about pot is spelled out clearly in its pamphlet **Effective Promotion: A Guide to Low Cost Use of Media for Community Organizations.**
  "If a medical journal publishes another one of their classic 'Pot Cause Leather Lungs, Psychosis, and Baboon Syndrome' articles, get a LOCAL psychiatrist or authority to refute the charges immediately. Result: headline page 1. Noted Brain Surgeon Calls Marijuana Brain Damage Theory Pure Bunk."

Another Do It Now Foundation pamphlet claims that aspirin is more harmful than marijuana. This same pamphlet has a question and answer section, and suggests that if you miss 16 out of 24 questions you should read an underground newspaper. One of these newspapers, called Overthrow, in the April-1980 issue, claims that there is a "Weird Nazi Cult behind anti-pot groups." (see related story on page 4)

NORMAL and the Drug Paraphernalia Industry

Playing on the nation's concern about imprisoning students and veterans for smoking a few joints, the pot-smoking constituency established its own lobby in 1971, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (with the purposefully-contrived acronym of "NORML") to advance its then hidden agenda -- legal pot. (At NORML's 1978 Annual Conference, Keith Stroup, then-executive director of the organization, said "It's time we finally took the honest step to declare to the world: we want legal marijuana.")

Throughout its history, NORML's literature has minimized, distorted, falsified, and ridiculed emerging evidence from the research community on the harmful effects of this drug.

Although NORML states in its "Official Policy" that marijuana should not be used by children or while driving, the sincerity of this message is at best questionable when one realizes that a substantial amount of NORML's annual budget comes from the multi-million dolar drug paraphernalia industry -- producers of an entire line of "kiddie" products (imitation "Frisbee" pot pipes, Practice Grass Kits, Candy Quaaludes, Cocaine Comics, etc.) as well as dashboard pot pipes with plastic tube attached for "no hands" use while driving. NORML's funding is augmented by **High Times**, the bible of the drug culture which, according to its editor, NORML Advisory Board member, Andy Kowl, was established in 1974 to market drug paraphernalia products to a mass audience.

The Drug Abuse Council

For years the only printed information most youngsters had about pot came from the Do It Now Foundation, NORML, **High Times**, and the drug paraphernalia industry -- with constant reinforcement of "use drugs" messages from the rock music industry. Then came the Drug Abuse Council -- funded to the tune of $10,000,000. They spread the philosophy of teaching children "the responsible use of drugs."

By virtue of its solid foundation support and the presence on its board of leaders in the fields of education, law, medicine, the social sciences, government and philanthropy, the "teachings" of the Drug Abuse Council were held in highest esteem by drug abuse professionals in and out of government.

In 1980, to conclude its work, the Council prepared "a final report to the nation:" a volume entitled **The Facts About Drug Abuse**, (Free Press/Macmillan, 1980). The book trivializes recent scientific research about the health hazards of marijuana and other illicit drugs, ignores the escalation over the last half of the decade of illicit drug use by adolescents, and falls just short of recommending the legalization of marijuana and the decriminalization of cocaine and heroin. For example:

> "By adhering to an unrealistic goal of total abstinence from the use of illicit drugs, opportunities to encourage responsible drug-using behavior are missed."

> Regarding the policy outlawing cocaine use . . . "A society that puts such great emphasis on due process of law ought to be prepared to modify that law in response to the weight of evidence, putting aside irrational fears and emotions."

> After citing several studies that "postulate the existence of from two to four million nonaddicted (heroin) users" the Council discusses a number of heroin policy options including: "removal of criminal penalties for personal possession; prescription of heroin by private physicians; regulation of heroin as an over-the-counter drug; and development of a 'pure food and drug' model for distribution of the drug.

Correction -The Synthetic Story

The following is the corrected copy for Vol. 1 No. 6, page 3, medicine" route towards legalization of this drug is: "Synthetic" THC pills are less effective than "Real" THC.

What About Books?

The total sale of books and paperbacks with the "pot harmless" (or relatively harmless) theme is over 5 millio Most of these books are published by reputable publishin houses. They are well reviewed; well advertised; we displayed in bookstores.

In contrast to the seemingly endless list of books whic favor or advocate social acceptance of addictive drugs, ther are literally only a handful of books for the general publ which give accurate, up to date information on the physic and psychological health hazards of marijuana.

Most are published by small houses; they are unadvertise and unpublicised. If given out for review, they are ofte assigned to well-known pro-pot reviewers. In the mai however, they are not reviewed.

In contrast to the over 5 million copies of pro-pot book sold, only some 200,000 copies have been sold of the book giving accurate information on the health hazards of mar juana and other drugs.

Because it is often difficult to ascertain what is accura material, and which are totally reliable sources information, the Committees of Correspondence h compiled the accompanying Resource list. **(See note)**

What You Can Do

1. You may copy the Committees of Correspondenc Resource list free of charge if you wish to pass it on to school PTA's, churches, and other organizations (or you may orde additional copies at discount prices.)

2. Ask for the books on our Recommended List in you local bookstores. (Starred books should be available in book stores or may be special-ordered in bookstores.) You may n find any. Examine the books they do have on marijuana. they are pro-pot, or have a general pro drug slant, ask th buyer why they don't have accurate books on the subject, an mention some of the titles on this list.

3. Order a few of these books yourself and show them t your school and local library - after having checked the car file to see how many "pro-pot" books the library has on hand and how many books are giving accurate information on th health hazards of marijuana.

Suggest that the librarian orders the books you show he so that students and others wanting accurate information o marijuana and other drugs can be assured of finding it o the library shelves.

4. If your county has a county drug abuse center (usuall separate from the alcohol abuse center) visit their offices an examine their literature. Look for several things in th material:

a) The dates on the literature. Much old literatur winds up in the county drug abuse centers. It is ver misleading. It generally claims that marijuana is less harm ful than alcohol or tobacco.

b) See if any of the material is published by De It Now STASH, Drug Abuse Council, NORML. This material basically inaccurate, and pro-pot. Make a list of thi material, and note what quantities are available for th public. See how much material on the enclosed Resource Lis is available. If you find the accurate up-to-date information is inadequate write and/or call for an appointment with you State Director of Health. (See enclosed list for names an address of Single State Agencies.) Bring the enclosed list t their attention. Ask that they order some of these booklets articles, books, slide presentations, etc.

> Note: Often literature given out by SSA's has accurat information about drugs other than marijuana. But po is the "keynote drug." For example: of the 49 per cent o high school seniors who smoked pot at all during thei senior year, over half "did" one or more additiona illegal drugs. Virtually no non-pot smokers wer regular users of any other illegal drug. Consequently, readers of this literature are misled to believe that mari

juana is a relatively harmless drug, pot use often does provide a gateway to other illegal drugs -- even though the user knows that these drugs may be dangerous.

c) It is also a good idea to ask your county drug abuse agents about their attitudes towards marijuana. If they tell you that "the evidence isn't in yet" about marijuana, or that "it's important to show both sides," remember that virtually all marijuana researchers working in the field today agree that this drug is physically and psychologically harmful, and there is no longer any "other side." (See enclosed article from **Family Circle** which gives only tip-of-the-iceberg research findings on this drug.)

5. Information available from publishers and organizations on the enclosed Resource List will make you far more of an expert on the health hazards of marijuana than many drug abuse professionals, school guidance counsellors, pediatricians, etc. Today, many thousands of lay persons throughout America are educating the experts about this drug (as indicated in our Drug Abuse Issue on Pediatricians). If you have not already done so, it's important that you: Join the Ranks in disseminating accurate scientific information about the health hazards of marijuana. Ask the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth for names and addresses of chapters in your state so that you can coordinate efforts.

Even Beth Was Misinformed

In a recent Boston Globe column "Ask Beth" youngsters wrote in asking for information on the health hazards of marijuana. The answers given were typically the type of information being disseminated by the groups listed in this newsletter. For example:

"Reports of damage (lung damage, atrophy of the brain, and genetic damage) have not yet been proven by reliable tests."

"Most of the pamphlets that are sincerely trying to advertise the dangers of (marijuana) are printing only reports that tell of dire physical hazards. These reports still do not check out scientifically."

Boston Globe July 5, 1981
ASK BETH
SCARE TACTICS DON'T WORK

The following letter was sent to "Ask Beth" by Joyce Nalepka, Executive Coordinator of the National Federation of Parents.

Dear Beth:

I couldn't agree with you more -- "Scare Tactics Don't Work". Only the facts about marijuana will convince our young people not to use it.

We must be very careful to use the most up to date information available. Your column (July 5, 1981) cited the Fifth Annual Report to Congress of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The date of that report was 1975! Do you realize there have been three annual reports since that time?

The point is simply that scientists are updating data on marijuana continually. The evidence is piling up rapidly on the negative side and proving what we parents have said from the beginning--marijuana is a much more dangerous substance than was originally realized.

I have enclosed a speech made by the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Dr. William Pollin dated January 16, 1980 to the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, United States Senate and the speech made the same day by the agency's former director, Dr. Robert DuPont. I think you will agree that these updated statements tell a much differenct story than the 1975 report.

For those who doubt the scientific evidence we would say, "Ask a parent who has witnessed a child drop out of the family, school and many times, society." There is plenty of evidence of the harm done by marijuana.

Because we, as parents, have recognized these dangers for some time and felt a need to educate others and protect our children, we have organized the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth whose ultimate goal is simply "a drug free youth". I have enclosed a statement of purpose that will expand on our movement.

We sincerely urge that you take a closer look at the problem.

In The Mail Bag

Space permitting we will publish letters from our readers on a regular basis. If you have a story to share, please write and tell us about it and we'll include it in our next "In The Mail Bag" column.

Dear Sirs:

I have been doing by best to combat drug use in our area, and have come across a problem which seems to be rather general and yet is not mentioned in the information I have gotten from you and other anti-drug groups. Public libraries and school libraries which are used as research sources by young people doing school reports seem to be woefully outdated in drug information. Our local library had nothing published later than 1971 with the exception of three minor pamphlets which had just been put in the pamphlet file. Were I a young person considering use of marijuana I would assume from reading what was available that it was a relatively harmless activity!

Our librarian also noted that books on drugs tend to "disappear" from the library and that no major books on marijuana have been written in recent years.

I intend to start a campaign to get a copy of G.K. Russells "Marijuana Today" into every library in our area as well as assorted pamphlets. Most librarians in my experience are cooperative about ordering material which is needed to update their collections.

My librarian also said tht she would allow a box of give-away informational pamphlets at the check-out desk.

She would not, however, take books out of circulation which paint marijuana use as harmless, for she says that both sides of every contested subject must be presented.

Congratulations on the good work you are doing!

Sincerely yours,

Alexandra M. Baker
Webster Groves, MO

Editor's note:

The Resource List referred to in the text had not been released as of press time. We expect that it will be ready within two weeks. We apologize for the delay for what will be the most comprehensive list available.

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Dave & Debbie
1806 Glenwood Ave.
Collinsville, IL 62234

Committee of Correspondence, Inc.
6 South Main Street, Topsfield, MA 01983

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The Do It Now Foundation Misinforms The Public With Distorted Facts

THE GREAT MARIJUANA SCARE REPORT

–THE INSIDE STORY

By Joe E. Axton – Do It Now Foundation Researcher

" NEW POT SCARE GENERATED BY INTERNAL SECURITY REPORT
LAST DITCH EFFORT BY ANTI–POT PEOPLE
INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE SPONSORS NUT GATHERING
DAMAGE FROM MARIJUANA SAID TO BE WORSE THAN ATOMIC BOMB FALLOUT "

DO IT NOW Foundation

A newsletter issued by this Foundation which describes itself as "a national non-profit organization for chemical survival education and health information" has been widely distributed interpreting the report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate, which was conducted during May and June 1974.

The Foundation clearly downplays the testimony of one of the most distinguished panel of cannabis experts ever assembled at a single gathering.

In light of the scientific findings brought out in the hearings the Do It Now Foundation continues to refer to old and outdated information. Some of the reference material listed in the Bibliography was published as far back as 1971, predating the 1974 Senate hearings.

Clearly this organization is providing health misinformation.

NEWSLETTER

President.....Tolman Udell Meyers, Hardin, Illinois
Vice President.....Joan Martin, Chicago, Illinois
Secretary.....Fran Gibson, Huntleville, Illinois
Treasurer.....Anne Johnson, Moline, Illinois
Editor.....Carterville Marijuana Education Committee (CMEC)
P.O. Box 130, Carterville, Illinois 62918

The solution to any problem begins with an IDEA

April 1983

Marijuana as Medicine?.....NO!
THC as an experimental drug? .....Yes ..... but with limitations.

The above questions probably are the most confusing subjects in the entire "drug scene." It is so important that we understand the difference between marijuana and THC, because pro-pot organizations such as NORML (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws) and ACT (Alliance for Cannabis Therapeutics), as well as drug promoting publications such as High Times, are putting on an intensive campaign using the "marijuana as medicine" ploy to legalize marijuana.

The facts we must remember are: Marijuana has over 400 chemicals - only one of these chemicals, THC, is used for cancer and glaucoma patients. Marijuana is already legal for research. THC capsules are already available for patients who need them. (Some other drugs now being tested show that they do as well as THC--with fewer side effects.) Research clearly shows that smoking marijuana can lead to severe and sometimes irreversible physical and psychological damage.

We also most know that pro-pot groups depend on our not knowing the difference between THC and marijuana. They depend on our not understanding scientific research. They will continue to distort information when presenting it to legislators and to the news media. Why? In pursuit of their real goal—LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA. Keith Stroup, former director of NORML, told Emory University students that NORML was trying to get marijuana reclassified medically. "If we do that, and we'll do it in at least 20 states this year for chemotherapy patients,"he said, "we'll be using the issue as a red herring to give marijuana a good name." (Emory Wheel, Feb. 1979.)

Dr. Carlton Turner, Senior Advisor to the White House on Drug Policy, made this statement: "What is totally unrealistic is to take some 419 chemicals, pick out one, and say that all the others will do the same as it will...The idea of putting a crude drug on the market would be 18th century medicine. PEOPLE HAVE GOT TO QUIT CONFUSING MARIJUANA AND THC."

Research into the therapeutic value of individual components should and will continue, but no pharmaceutical company in the country would be allowed to offer a crude drug such as marijuana as a medicine. If we don't refute the "Medical Marijuana Myth" soon, we may wake up one morning to find legalized pot a reality! (CMEC Editorial)

Debbie Wygal (Hillsboro), Ann Meyers (Deerfield), Mickie Walker (Mattoon), Jill Coffman (Freeport), and Earl Bellm (Carlinville) have agreed to serve a one year term on the IDEA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE by Judy Schwartz
904 E. 1st North Street
Carlinville, IL 62626
217/854-3530

The Illinois General Assembly is presently dealing almost exclusively with Governor Thompson's new budget and his various tax proposals. There are, however, some bills of major interest that have been introduced into the House and Senate. Following are short synopses of those bills. Parenthesis indicate sponsors of the bill. For further information regarding any of the bills, some telephone numbers and addresses are given below. Keep them for future reference.

H.B. 16 (Topinka, Oblinger) Known as the Liquor-Parental Liability Act; has been assigned to the House Judiciary Committee. This would amend the Liquor Control Act of 1934, making it a Class B. Misdemeanor* for parents or anyone acting in parental capacity (including adoptive parents and legal guardians) to aid, encourage, sell, or permit their children, under age 21, to have alcohol, except for religious purposes. (Note: Under existing law, parents are permitted to serve alcohol to their own minor children in their own home.)

* A Class B. Misdemeanor carries the possible penalties of six months in jail, a fine not to exceed $500, or a year's probation -- or any combination thereof.

H.B. 216 (Henry) Same as H.B. 221 (Henry). Known as Controlled Substances - Penalty; has been assigned to House Judiciary Committee. Amends Section 401 of Controlled Substances Act to state that any person over 18, or any person convicted a second time of selling a controlled substance is subject to double punishment. In effect, these two bills double the offense upon conviction.

H.B. 321 (Cullerton, McAuliffe) Known as the Juvenile Drug Abuse Fund; assigned to House Judiciary. This legislation would create a special fund known as the Juvenile Drug Abuse Fund. Fines for drug-related offenses would be raised by 50%, with half of that going to the Dangerous Drug Commission to be used as funding for drug abuse treatment for juveniles.

S.B. 206 (Collins) Juvenile Court-Addicted Minor; has passed out of committee, placed on calendar for 2nd reading. Amends the Juvenile Court Act to define an alcoholic as a drug dependent; further mandates attendance at alcohol and drug counseling.

Special Note: Senator Maitland's office has been contacted regarding the drafting of legislation to prohibit the advertising of drug paraphernalia. His staff has been assigned to write such legislation; we're waiting, will keep you posted.

HOW TO GET A COPY OF A BILL

You may obtain copies of a bill by calling the Bill Room or going there directly when you are in Springfield. Springfield Area Code is 217.

Senate Bill Room:	409 State House	782-9778
House Bill Room:	402 State House	782-5799

OPERATION SNOWBALL funds have been completely cut as of June 30. To learn what you can do to help, contact: Fran Gibson, MACCCDA, P.O. Box 303, Monticello, IL 61856.

*** QUESTIONS??? - ADVISE!!! ***

Joan Martin, PACE, Chicago, requests that "people in our region (2A) send news about their groups, meetings, conferences, concerns, etc., to: David Gates, Northern Illinois Council on Alcoholism, 1113 Greenwood, Waukegan, IL 60087. It will appear in the monthly NICA Newsletter."

/ IDEA / Place educational drug books for sale in about 10 stores.

"Would anyone be interested in bringing in Mike Buscemi from QUEST??? He's an excellent speaker, but expensive. Several groups together might find this feasible."
Contact: Parents Awareness Group of Elmhurst (P.A.G.E.), John and Betsy Browning, 496 Stratford, Elmhurst, IL 60126.

"The Junior League of Chicago is planning a conference in October and the target is teen drinking. I need some information from the parent groups, particularly a needs assessment. What skills do they have; what can they give to another group; what would they like to learn from the conference?"

"Also, what has been done with legislation? Who in particular has worked in the substance abuse area? Who is a good speaker?"

Contact: P.A.C.E., Joan Martin, 408 E. Gateway Dr., Barrington, IL 60010.

/ IDEA / Put together informational drug/alcohol packets and donate to your schools.

After three years of hard work,
Mickie Walker of CHOICE in Mattoon says, "My rule of thumb to all parent groups--
1st Year--Awareness (It's everywhere)
2nd Year--Intervention/Education of both students - youth
3rd Year--Prevention
How they go about it depends on necessity of their communities."

D.C.F.D.A. (Deerfield) recommends going for the biggest and best speakers, someone who can make a big splash and get people interested. In October they had Dr. DuPont for 1½ days of meetings with students, teachers, parents, doctors, etc.

ILLCAAP (Illinois Church Action on Alcohol Problems), P.O. Box 2437, Springfield, IL 62705
"We are holding a pilot Christian Youth Rally in Raleigh, IL in March hoping that church leaders in other communities will invite us to hold a rally in their town.

/ IDEA / Spring is a time for the "County Fair". How about a booth for your group? Gain recognition, get new members, and distribute educational information.

Beware of incorrect information. If in doubt, check it out. "Street Pharmacologist" Vol.VI No. 1, 1983, stated that the NIDA grown marijuana at the U. of Mississippi contained from 1 - 25% THC. CMEC checked with Dr. Mahmoud Elsohly, Pharmacological Research, University of Mississippi...He said that the THC content is 1- 2.5%. (SOME TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR!!!)

THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE

Joan Bellm, CMEC--Carlinville, was invited by Mrs. Reagan to attend a White House briefing, March 21, 1983, about "The Chemical People", a PBS-TV documentary that Mrs. Reagan will host. About 20 parents from 20 different states were in attendance, as well as about 150 media people--press and TV.

"On two successive Wednesdays, November 2 and 9, 1983, one of the most important programming efforts in the recent history of Public Broadcasting will take place. On these two evenings, communities across the nation will have an opportunity to join together to combat school-age drug and alcohol abuse as THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE is broadcast. This unique television event combines two one-hour network programs with action--the assembly of concerned citizens in affected communities all across America. Featuring our nation's First Lady, Nancy Reagan, this unprecidented PBS offering promises to utilize the media in new and unusual ways to help stimulate communities all over America to face a crisis."

The first program is designed to simultaneously inform and motivate viewers and will examine the scope of the problem. Emotional and sociological aspects of this chemical epidemic will be analyzed.

The second hour will offer hope and guidance as communities are informed on how to form permanent task forces to prevent and combat substance abuse. The National Federation of Parents will provide information to viewers on the parent's role in combating drug/alcohol use.

Mrs. Reagan said, "We are in danger of losing an entire generation unless we act now to educate ourselves and our children. THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE is a powerful tool and I am pleased to be part of the project."

In other words, Mrs. Reagan and NFP hope that we can get everyone in every town and city in Illinois watching this program and organizing for action. It's quite an undertaking, but we have a lot of time, and there will be many people to help us. Complete information will be given to all Regional Reps at the May meeting.

Mary Jacobson, president of NFP, states: "Parents educated with up to date drug facts are the single most effective weapon against drug use by children. Parents needn't feel helpless. We need to feel confident in our ability to make a difference."

DO YOU KNOW? "NBC cracks down on drug jokes--no more one-liners about drugs allowed on variety shows. ABC & CBS, we hope you follow suit!" (S.A.C.C., Brighton, IL, per TV Guide)

DO YOU KNOW? The number of cars on the road who have a drunk driver behind the wheel after 10:00 p.m. is 1 out of 13; after midnight is 1 out of 4; after 2:00 a.m. is 1 out of 2.

DO YOU KNOW? 80% of 12th graders drink....62% of 7th graders drink.

DO YOU KNOW? 1 out of 10 Americans are alcoholics; less than 5% of these are "skid row".

FACTS from CHOICE (Mattoon)--The chances that your son or daughter will use marijuana or another illegal drug by the time he or she reaches the 12th grade is 62%.
--The chances that your son or daughter will be exposed to drug abusers by his/her senior year is 82%.
--The chances that your son or daughter will become drunk before he or she leaves high school is 72%.
These statistics from National Institute on Drug Abuse make one point painfully clear; drug and alcohol abuse is the most serious health hazard facing our children today!

*** PROJECTS ***

LISTEN UP, EVERYBODY! Here are some great IDEAS!

"C.A.D.A.C. (Community Association for Drug & Alcohol Control) is busy. Our counselor is holding "Jam Sessions" at our middle school during study halls and lunch hours. The high school is working hard on training sessions for our peer counseling group. This group of interested teens and volunteers hope to have training finished and individual counseling started by late March."
For info write: Carol Hagemann (C.A.D.A.C.) 122 Kenwood, Argenta, IL 62501.

The Dominican Confraternity Sisters in Carlinville video tape TV programs about drugs/alcohol and show them in segments to their Confraternity classes with discussions about individual worth and Christian living. They also distribute and discuss "Marijuana Update" and "Marijuana--The Myth of Harmlessness Goes Up In Smoke" by Peggy Mann.

(By the way--Peggy Mann sent CMEC a "teaching guide" for the above articles. The guide was prepared by San Juan Unified School District, Carmichael, CA and is published and distributed by the Medical Education and Research Foundation, P.O. Box 2166, Indianapolis, IN 46206) IT'S TERRIFIC!!!

On March 27 the Sisters held their annual Youth Day--workshops covering various aspects of Christian living. The drug workshop was conducted by Sally Ripperdan of Macoupin County Mental Health and Martin Steffens--both members of CMEC. For information contact: Sister M. Margaret, Dominican Confraternity Convent, 525 W. 2nd South, Carlinville, IL 62626.

/ IDEA / P.A.G.E. says: "For fund raising sponsor a carnival."

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! Parents Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse, New Trier Township, raised $9,000 in four months! -- Thanks to Art Chapman, 118 Arbor Lane, Glenview, IL 60025, and Gerald Rogers, 511 Greenwood, Kenilworth, IL 60043. They are happy to share their know-how! They received $1,000 start-up funds from the PTA and raised $8,000 more. They got someone in the community who is experienced on fund raising into their group, and they found and used many local resources and donors, such as merchants, corporations, wealthy individuals, etc. Also, they found many opportunities for free services, discounts, and splitting costs through joint projects.

Sally Ripperdan, CMEC Board Members and Mental Health Drug Counselor, has put together "Substance Education Group" (SEG) programs--one for youth and one for adults...one evening a week for eight weeks...education about drugs/alcohol and alternatives. Contact: Sally Ripperdan, Mental Health, 100 N. Side Square, Carlinville, IL 62625. 217/854-9667

/ IDEA / C.A.D.A.C., Argenta, Il, has a very successful "open gym" program. Volunteers supervise basketball/volleyball in the school gym for two hours each Saturday and Sunday.

KEEP READING "ANN LANDERS". Debbie Nash of SACC, Brighton, wrote a letter to Ann about IDEA!

P.A.G.E. (Parents Awareness Group of Elmhurst has a three fold focus--parents/kids/schools.
PARENTS---Used speakers at info. meetings, the "parties" booklet, and sent out 14,000 copies of their first newsletter. They are distributing a packet of info to give to interested parents and are moving into parent peer groups, using Deerfield's training program.
KIDS------Trying to reduce vulnerability to drugs by strengthening self esteem. Sponsoring kids to I.T.I. (34) and Operation Snowball (16).
SCHOOLS---Working to bring in qualified speakers, involving kids and parents in selection.

Parents Who Care, Oak Park, was the first group to use the "parties" booklet in their area. They work closely with the Township Youth Commission, and their focus is on parent support groups, using events to get people signed up.

/ IDEA / Plan a "Youth Ralley Day" at your church. Workshops include law, medicine, religion, family, drugs, etc. For info contact: Sister M. Margaret, Dominican Confraternity Convent, 525 W. 2nd South St., Carlinville, IL 62626.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

"Being the contact group for the Region 4, we've been somewhat at a loss to know how to reach ALL the area. We're putting together a blerb, based on the minutes of the last IDEA conference, with a final notation of subscription price, rates and address, and our name, address and contact persons, and we're going to approach our Newspaper Editor to see if he could put something out on the wire to all affiliate Herst Corp. papers in the seven county area." Citizens Against Drug Abuse, R. R. 2, Box 67, Edwardsville, IL 62025.

Sounds Good, C.A.D.A. Let us know if it works!

U.F.O. - United Families Organization, Hinsdale South Area, have had lots of good meetings with speakers, sent out 10,000 "parties" brochures and did court watching. Their recent focus has been on having the concerned core group of parents work with the concerned kids in the area. They have had parent-sponsored dances with youth leadership and involvement.

Concerned Parents Org., Hinsdale Central Area: Early efforts include writing and distributing "Parties" brochure, a panel presentation by community leaders, and well-attended workshop for parents.

?? QUESTION ?? What is the "Parties Booklet"? Could someone send one to CMEC? Thanks!

---

1. We have printed a handbook.
2. We are having after basketball bashes. Movies/dancing/pizza/band/parents/prizes.
3. Our youth group is called PAK (Parents and Kids). Kevin Collins is the leader.
4. We have a K-12 Drug/Alcohol program in our school system.
5. We have started a "Snowflake" for Jr. High age. Mark Nelson is in charge.
6. STEP is offered to all parents, plus we have a continuing support parent group.
7. Last, but not least, is SUPERHEALTH - DOC. We did it with volunteers!!!

"If you want further info, let me know. We share all---"
CHOICE, Mickie Walker, 12 Country Club Road, Mattoon, IL 61938.

** RESOURCES **

Pat Probst of Citizens Against Drug Abuse (C.A.D.A.), Edwardsville, says: "The STEP (Systematic Training for Effective Parenting) course that I'm taking is wonderful. It's not the answer to all problems, but I'd sure recommend it for anyone, especially parents with young children, so that they can get this method of parenting ingrained before their children get to the problem and non-communicative age."

Carlinville schools have a good, easy-to-use drug/alcohol education program K-12. It was devised by a committee of the C'vl teachers, principals, and drug counselor/CMEC. For info write: Jim Bottrell, Superintendent of Schools, 812 W. Main, Carlinville, IL 62626.

/ IDEA / Write a "Drug Update" column for your paper each week...answering letters from readers or giving information on drug research. We'll be happy to send copies of some of our articles. CMEC, P.O. Box 159, Carlinville, IL 62626.

C.A.D.A.C., Darol Hagemann, 122 Kenwood, Argenta, IL 62501--"The elementary task force is again showing their puppet show. Our puppeteers went to Mahomet-Seymor and Westfield grade schools, where they were well received."

Citizens for Education on Drugs and Alcohol have an excellent resource list for alcohol/drug info. Contact: CEDA, Anne Johnson, 3355 - 41st St., Moline, IL 61265.

For alcohol info -- free newsletter -- National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852. "NIAAA Information and Feature Service"

Don't miss the Feb. and Mar. PRC Newsletters. They contain a terrific interview with IDEA President, Udell Meyers. ILLINOIS DRUG EDUCATION ALLIANCE:
An IDEA Whose Time Has Come by Ann Monroe

For help--for information--for just about anything parent groups may need-- contact:
Chicago Area--Prevention Resource Center (PRC)--Mary Corazza--800/572-5385 (312/663-3737)
Springfield Area--PRC--Topper Davis--800/252-8951 (217/525-3456)
THANKS, MARY! THANKS, TOPPER!

La Vern Nottleman, State Safety Chairman, PTA, says the PTA can be a great resource for parent groups, either through LaVern, or Linda Gates--Health Chairman. Call 312/834-4042.

"P.A.C.E. has developed a clown program and we're ready to perform. Our program is a preventive program geared for 3rd and 4th grades. It's our hope this will create an awareness in this age group--to talk about the harmful effects of substance abuse before they are confronted with experimentation. Objectives are to introduce substance abuse prevention and to build self-esteem. The "Clown Program" was adapted from the Central East Alcoholism and Drug Council and revised with the aid of Northern Illinois Council on Alcoholism." For info contact: Joan Martin, 408 E. Gateway Dr., Barrington, IL 60010.

From the Health Column of the Daily Dispatch, Moline, IL--Feb. 22:
Dear Dr. Solomon: I know a guy who will never drive after he's had a few beers, but he'll smoke a marijuana cigarette and get behind the wheel.....
Dear Gil: Marijuana distorts the sense of distance, interferes with time perception, impairs reflexes and affects concentration--in other words, marijuana impairs a person's ability to drive.....

* FILMS *

Southwestern Area Concerned Citizens, P.O. Box 681, Brighton, IL 62021
"We previewed three slide shows put out by Syndistar; return postage was the only expense. Our contact for Syndistar was Susan Byrd 800/841-9532
MARIJUANA--THE INSIDE STORY - Purchase price--$195.00
We personally were not very impressed with this presentation. It was meant for 3rd - 6th grade children, and we felt it was even below that level.
DRUGS OF ABUSE - Purchase price--$195.00 - for adults
We considered this slide show too "factual." It showed slide after slide of different pills and their names. It did not hold your attention.
MARIJUANA IN THE CLASSROOM - Purchase price--$195.00
This was directed for viewing by teachers and school administrators. We felt this to be the best of the three we viewed. It was more informative and realistic.
.....Our group did not purchase any of these slide presentations....."

"If you are referred to the Addiction Research Foundation (33 Russell Street, Toronto, Canada) for films, to save time and expense, call the New York University Film Library
Daniel Lesser
26 Washington Place
N.Y., N.Y. 10003
212/598-2250
They are the distributor in the U.S. for Addiction Research Foundation.

The New York University Film Library recommended the GOOD STUFF, BAD STUFF series of 3 films - 10 minutes each - for grade school children. To rent all 3 is $50--Purchase price of each is $100--It comes in 3/4" video (not available in 1/2"). It uses puppets and characters--highly imaginative."

PSYCHOACTIVE 30 min. - for adults - overview of all drugs
Pyramid Films--Box 1048--Santa Monica, California 90406 213/828-7577
"This came highly recommended; however, we have not previewed it. It can be previewed free of charge to groups like ours. Previewing comes on 16mm film or 3/4" video. However, it can be purchased in 1/2" video. The purchase price is $445.--This company also has films for high school age."

(Thanks, SACC! You sure have been busy.)

/ IDEA / Put drug educational material in the waiting rooms of the offices in your town.

STEERING STRAIGHT examines the problem from the viewpoint of younger drivers, with comments from young people who have been involved in drug-related accidents. 72 high-impact visuals, automatic or manual audiotape. Running time: 13 minutes.
Purchase--$125 Rental (5 Days)--$75 Preview (5 Days)--No Charge
Contact: Gloria Powers, Syndistar, 644 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana 70119.
Telephone--800/841-9532. (This film has NOT been previewed. It would be wise to be sure it meets your needs before purchasing.)

HOW DO YOU TELL? Highland Park Citizens for Drug Awareness (HPCDA) Shelly Fairman says, "This film is suitable for elementary schools. It lets kids know that if they care about someone...it's okay to tell them what you think, especially if they're doing someting that's dangerous or harmful. This film has been previewed by our committee, our school nurses, counselors, a librarian and a principal, and it was felt that this is the best thing out that they have seen." Price: Film-$295 Video-$265 Rental-$50
MTI Teleprograms 3710 Commercial Ave. Northbrook, IL 60062 (Call collect 312/291-9400)

* BOOKS *

POT SAFARI by Peggy Mann
"The foundation for all drug abuse prevention is knowledge--the hard facts about the dangers of drug use. The marijuana epidemic of the last two decades in the U.S. can be traced directly to the lack of clear, relevant information about the health threat posed by marijuana. Peggy Mann, the nation's finest drug abuse prevention author, has made the facts accessible in her historic POT SAFARI. POT SAFARI is for young people, educators, and parents. It is an important new part in the fight against drug dependence."
Dr. Robert DuPont, Founding Director NIDA and President American Council on Marijuana.
Cost: $6.95 + $1.50 shipping & handling. (Discounts for five or more copies.)

ARRIVE ALIVE by Peggy Mann (How to keep drunk & pot-high drivers off the highway.)
"Extremely readable...packed with invaluable information...ideas about what you can do, what has been done, and what has not been done--and should have been..."
Doris Aiken, Founder RID-USA (Remove Intoxicated Drivers)
Cost: $7.95 + $1.50 shipping & handling. (Discounts for five or more copies.)

For either of the above books--order 500 copies or more and receive them at half price. You can have your own edition with your own foreword written by your president telling about the work of your organization.
Contact: Woodmere Press, P.O. Box 1590, Cathedral Station, NY, NY 10025

/ IDEA / SAVE MONEY. Get together with other groups in IDEA and order books and information. Get the bulk rate and SAVE!

CHOICE HANDBOOK Cost: $3.00 CHOICE, P.O. Box 387, Mattoon, IL 61938
"This is an excellent little book covering formation, organization, projects of the last three years, and drug/alcohol facts. It also contains names and addresses of elected state and federal officials--with letter writing tips." CMEC
"I find the information on drugs/alcohol accurate and up to date." Sally Ripperdan, Drug Counselor for Macoupin County Mental Health and CMEC Board Member.

STEERING CLEAR by Dorothy Cretcher (Helping your child through the High-Risk drug years.)
"...incredibly sensitive to the parent's point of view..." Thomas Cruse, Director The Lifeline.
"An absolute MUST for anyone with young children." Claire Adkins, CMEC
Cost: $4.95 Publications for Parents, 2531 Neff Rd. Dayton, Ohio 45414

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* KIDS TALKING TO KIDS *

The National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) has prepared radio and television commercials designed to teach 11 t0 13 year olds some of the basics about marijuana and its health hazards. These spots are to be aired during the month of May. The campaign slogan is "It's a fact -- POT HURTS!"

Sue Rusche, Families In Action, says, "They are excellent--kids talking to kids in their own language."

Parent groups can be effective in promoting these public service announcements by calling their local radio and television stations and asking that these spots be aired during a time when 11 to 13 year olds will be listening or watching. A late night showing will be of no use.

PLEASE CALL TO LET THE MEDIA KNOW THAT PARENTS ARE AWARE!

For further information call:

Dick Sockett, NIDA, 301/332-1124
Don Soltis, DDC, 312/822-9860
Gene/Claire Adkins, CMEC, 217/854-5691

** CALENDAR **

Second Chicagoland Area Conference of Concerned Parent/Community Groups
Redeemer Center, Elmhurst, IL--Saturday, May 14, 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Contact: Bruce Hasher, Downers Grove Township Youth Commission
P.O. Box 222
Downers Grove, IL 60515 312/968-6408

First Annual Operation Snowball Conference--April 30 - May 1
Olson Conference Center--Western Illinois University, Macomb
Cost--$55.00 per person (Includes registration, all meals, and lodging.)
The conference is open to anyone interested in learning more about prevention and the Operation Snowball concept. For further information contact:
Lynda Chott, IADDA
401 West Highland Avenue
Springfield, IL 62704 217/528-7335

PREVENTION AT THE GRASSROOTS--A one day workshop on the current status of parent and citizen drug/alcohol awareness groups in the Lake County region.
Tuesday, April 12 8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Cost--$9.00
Waukegan Township Library, 128 N. County, Waukegan, IL
Contact: Tony Lindsey
Lake County Substance Abuse Program
2400 Belvidere St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

First Wednesday evening of each month--Deerfield Village Hall--D.C.F.D.A. training class for parents who are interested in setting up parent peer groups. These groups now involve about 30% of all parents of freshmen in the community....
CONGRATULATIONS, DEERFIELD!

ATTENTION IDEA REPS

MEETING

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!! Monday, May 2, 1983 MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!!

10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Bloomington, Illinois

$1.00 Donation * IDEA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION * Date _____

GROUP NAME (Or Individual) _____

CONTACT PERSON _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

ADDRESS (Street)_____(City)_____(County _____(Zip)_____

PURPOSE OF GROUP _____

$5.00 Donation * IDEA NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTION * Date _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS (Street)_____(City)_____(County)_____

(State)_____ (ZIP) _____

Mail to CMEC, P.O. Box 159, Carlinville, IL 62626

Senator HAWKINS. Thank you, and we will conclude the record at this time.

[Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

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